MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME XII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1920　　NUMBER 1

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON. D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow
Hankow, China.
HIN WONG
Representative in South China.
Canton

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 1
Special Articles
The Jewish Colony at Kaifeng .....Charles D. Tenney 6
China, Japan and the Siberian Question.....Hollington K. Tong 12
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance, and Commerce of China...C. F. Remer and H. F. MacNair 18
A 1919 Book Shelf on Far Eastern Politics .....W. Reginald Wheeler 19
News from North China 25
News from Central China 29
News from South China .....H. W. 30
Who's Who in China..... 32
News Summary of the Week 34
Men and Events 35
China's Y. M. C. A. Movement had Beginning in Tientsin.....Emily F. Bostwick 36
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 40
Finance and Commerce
Growth of World Paper Currency During and Since the War 42
New Books and Publications
English-Chinese Dictionary of the Chinese Spoken Language and Handbook ..... Arthur H. Smith 47
The United States Court for China 48

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE actual work of the Commission on Railway Technics of the Peking Ministry of Communications commenced on February 14, when the first meeting of its preliminary engineering conference was held in the presence of the British, American and Japanese Advisers, the chief engineers of the various government lines, the Minister, the Vice-Minister and the Director-general of Railways. The principal object of the Commission is to study the difficult and intricate problems of how to unify railway construction, equipments and car building, which have been perplexing the Chinese government for a considerable amount of time. The adoption by the different lines of various standards and specifications with the resultant hindrance to the smooth working of through traffic service was "just because railway construction," in the words of Minister Tseng, "preceded the establishment of a central administrative organ." Railway building in China began in 1888, although in 1881 the first permanent line southward from Tongshan was laid. The first period in the history of Chinese Railways was characterized by private ownership and management. Responsibility for the railway administration, according to Minister Tseng, was gradually shifted from the local officials in the provinces as the Central government commenced to realize and appreciate the importance of railways to a nation. This was not accomplished until 1906 when a Board of Post and Communications was created to manage railways, telegraphs, post and navigation matters. By that time the Peking-Mukden, the Peking-Hankow, the Shanghai-Nanking, and the Canton-Kowloon Railways had already been built with money supplied by the different foreign nations, and were in full operation. Summarizing this period of Chinese Railway history, Mr. Y. C. Whang, Director-general of Railways and also Chief of the Traffic Department, in a speech at a dinner to the mem-

bers of the Commission, said: "The unfortunate war of 1895 brought in its wake what is known to all historians of China as the 'battle of concessions.' The next ten years introduced six foreign nationalities as builders of railways in China, with all the engineering features peculiar to each country. Three different gauges, two different heights of couplers, several different wheel diameters, different rail sections, different this and different that have been the result."

WITH the view of unifying these different engineering features and standardizing them, the Commission on Railway Technics was formed in 1917 with the sanction of the then President of the Republic of China. Since its formation two years ago, much research work according to the Chairman of the Commission, has been done. Included in the preliminary work is the recent inspection tour of the various lines by the foreign advisers specially engaged for the purpose. This tour included the Peking-Mukden, the Peking-Suiyuan, the Peking-Hankow, the Hunan-Hupeh section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, the Tao-kow-Chinghua, the Tientsin-Pukow, the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways. The different engineering and mechanical works of the various lines were inspected. In this way an intimate knowledge of the railway conditions in China has been acquired by the foreign advisers, who will visit other railways in China in the near future. The work before them is of immense importance, and not only China but also the many foreign countries concerned are vitally interested in what the Commission is going to discuss and how it will evolve a solution of the intricate problems. In emphasizing the weightiness of the task for the unification of railway engineering, Director-general Whang in his speech mentioned the fact that the unification of railway accounts and expressed the hope that the standardization of railway engineering, will receive similar world-wide attention. "Shortly after the birth of the Republic, in the effort to reduce the chaos of organization then existing upon the railways," he said, "the accounting officers of the Ministry and of the railways were called together and set upon the task of formulating a uniform set of accounts. This work is not fully complete, but the more important part of it has been done, and year by year it is being extended and perfected. I have been informed that the eminent Briton, Mr. Ackworth, has recommended that the South African Railways adopt the Chinese Railway classifications bodily, saying that it is the best there is yet to be found. Some day I hope that the Chinese engineering standards to be made by you gentlemen will also be adopted by foreign railways wishing something better than they have had."

THERE is a possibility, according to information from Peking, that the American government may allow its railway commission to remain in Siberia to assist in the management of the Siberian and the Chinese Eastern Railways for some time. The hope is expressed by Chinese officials in the Capital that if the Russians do not like American assistance in running the Siberian Railway, the Americans would not, on that account, withhold assistance to the Chinese Eastern Railway. A resolution passed by the Far Eastern Committee on the 12th instant urging the retaining of the Allied Technical Board indicates that the Russians would also welcome American continued interest in their railway affairs. The resolution says: "In view of the vital necessity to improve transportation and the impossibility of Russia at present financing her railways in the Far East, this Committee is of the opinion that only with Allied assistance in procuring railway engines, rolling stock and other material can normal conditions be restored and the population supplied with needs of first necessity. The Committee, therefore, believes that the continuation of the work of the Allied Technical Board is highly desirable."

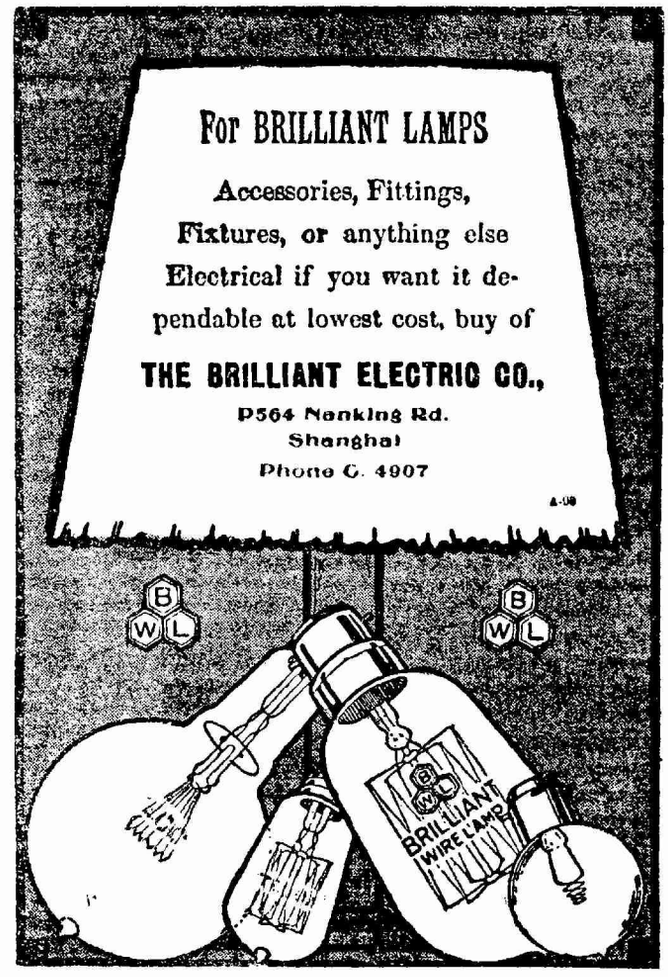
In the meantime the Chinese government is understood to have already requested the State Department in Washington to reconsider her decision to withdraw the American railway experts from Siberia and to have even approved of the suggestion for turning the Chinese Eastern into an international line with China holding its controlling interest. If China can preserve the neutrality of the Chinese Eastern either with the assistance of the Allied Technical Board or through the material interest of the Allies in it, she would naturally prefer such means to the measure of taking the line over by herself. The question of the continuation or dissolution of the Allied Technical Board is now reopened, and if it is decided that the Board be maintained for the time being or confine its activities to the Chinese Eastern merely, China will welcome it the most in view of the difficult position in which she is finding herself in Siberia. If the original decision for the dissolution of the Board is carried out and if General Semenoff's troops should attempt to make use of the Chinese Eastern in their retreat, the Chinese will have to refuse to them the privilege of using the line and keep the undertaking with the Bolsheviks to maintain the neutrality of the railway. In order to forestall such an eventuality the Chinese will have first to take the line over from the Russians who are now running it in virtue of a previous agreement in order to give no pretext to either General Semenoff's troops or to the Bolsheviks for violating China's sovereingty.

In that task there is a certain amount of unpleasantness, and so far as China is concerned, the best alternative, as mentioned elsewhere, is the continual control of the line by the Allied Technical Board as hitherto or the international control of it for the present. It now appears that the American government has the last word to say on this rather important matter.

WITH China looking toward the Western nations for financial support in order that the Northern government may continue to function, a bit of advice which is given by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, one of America's largest financial institutions, in a booklet, *America's Opportunity in Foreign Investments*, is applicable with little or no comment. Speaking of the responsibility of the borrowers, the institution expresses as follows an opinion which may be taken as universal with the financial institutions of the United States:

> "Other nations, however, must fully realize their obligations and responsibilities in seeking American capital. They must expect our people, quite naturally, to discriminate, in favor of those countries with stable political conditions, and governments which are imposing adequate taxation in order to meet their financial obligations on sound bases. The whole structure of our foreign investments, in fact, will rest largely upon these factors, and the extent to which we grant credit to the people of Europe and other countries, whether in form of loans or investments, will be contingent almost entirely upon them. Political stability, social order, respect for the rights of property, and a sound financial program should, of course, underlie any request for credit. That these will follow the convalescence of a world now emerging from five years of war may reasonably be expected of the nations as a whole. Duty, opportunity and work must then guide the way to service."

The text of the booklet goes far in urging the investment of American capital in the countries of Europe and Asia but with the above reservation, which though not written apparently with any country in mind covers in a tense way what the present situation in China is not. It is a fact which cannot be questioned that when China is ready internally as a united nation to seek American capital for the development of her resources that she may have it on practically her own terms but so long as the nation continues in its present haphazard course, diverting money into channels from which no material benefit to the nation may be derived, represented in a governmental way by officials who are ready to enter into any intrigue which



may lead to personal enrichment and glorification no matter even to the extent of betraying the country into the hands of an enemy oppressor, just that long will the United States and other Western nations look with suspicious askance at any efforts made to obtain foreign capital and assistance.

THE history of the Philippines shows many examples of the conflict between church and state, between the political and ecclesiastical officials that were sent to the islands from Spain. The Spanish governor-general and the Spanish archbishop were often in a state of mutual hostility and jealousy. There was one advantage that the ecclesiastical party had at all times, and that was the greater permanence of the ecclesiastical officials. Governors came and went, provincial officials were removed and replaced, military officials were sent and recalled, while the priests, the bishops, and the archbishop stayed on. In any contest the clergy had but to wait and a few years might bring a favorable change.

The American administration in the Philippines has brought in a separation of church and state. The American ideal of government is not compatible with that of a state religion, and at first sight there seems to be nothing to be learned from the above-mentioned bit of Philippine history.

12-003

MADE IN U. S. A.
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

THE GILLETTE is practical and right for every man. It makes his shaving easy instead of tiresome, quick instead of tedious—comfortable to the most sensitive skin.

Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS

But the influence of the church is always of great importance and the separation of church and state, so far from meaning that the government cares nothing for religion, is rather evidence that the government has so high a regard for it as to make it free and to remove it from the charge that it is a measure of social control to be used as political expediency dictates.

In the Philippines to-day we are seeing the evils of the rapid removal of American officials, we are facing, with the coming election, another possible change in the policy of America toward the Islands; and each such sudden change cannot help but weaken the power and the influence of whatever officials may represent America for the time being.

Shanghai has recently witnessed the consecration of a new Bishop of the Philippines. The church and the state seem to be pursuing policies that are similar to the policies pursued in Spanish times. Bishop Mosher, who succeeds Bishop Brent, is appointed with the expectation that he will come to conclusions as to the correct policy to be pursued, that he will remain long enough to try out these policies and see the results of his own acts.

The same lesson may be drawn from contemporary conditions as from the contemplation of past history; that is, that a connected and logically developed policy, and a continuous personnel are the chief needs of the government service of the Philippines.

"Confidential Information"

> Gossip is an idle and foolish thing; I may be unusual in that I do not greatly care for it. I even rejoice that millions of indiscreet persons escape without my hearing of their indiscretions, since I know they will be punished as they deserve. All I ask is that they be sufficiently scared to make them more worthy in the future.—*by E. W. Howe in the Saturday Evening Post.*

THE writer of the foregoing paragraph should come to China where gossip really has reached a high state of development. There is no place in the world where gossip or "confidential information" has reached such a high state as in the Orient. Every man—or woman—has "confidential information, "and truly it may be said that this is one western idea that the Chinese have taken up with a will. Let three men meet casually on a street corner and it is a safe bet that two of them will step aside for a few words in private. These "private words" usually start out. "I got it straight today from a reliable source that S.—while playing bridge with the President of China signed a contract with the B.—company to build a bridge across the Yellow Sea from Korea to Japan. All of the foreign legations including the Polish, Czecho-Slovaks, Liberian and Siberian 'are understood' to have lodged protests."

If the information isn't political, then it is personal and the more personal the better. If it isn't Blank that has "lost a million dollars," then it is Mrs. Blank who has "formed a new international alliance that threatens to disrupt the League of Nations," not to mention the disruption of the domestic relations of the Blanks. There is no place in the world where there is more confidential information and less real information than in the Orient. Truly there are no secrets in China—barring of course the Sino-Japanese Military Alliance, "the only copy of which," 'according to rumor' is locked in the safe of Mr. Obata in Peking. A rumor that starts in Tokio goes all the way around the coast from Vladivostok to Honkgong and then back into the interior and it loses nothing in the going. Reasons for this are many; national jealousies, personal jealousies, scarcity of newspapers and general unreliability of news regarding things that "are reported to have happened." To this should be added the very human love of the ridiculous and the scandalous and the general interest in the other fellow's affairs that exceeds the interest in one's own. In the early American colonial days they used to duck the village gossip in the nearby mill-pond. This applied to China would require a large pond. Some close observers of Chinese affairs believe that the Chinese have discovered this universal weakness of the foreigner in the Orient and have entered into the game in order to keep the foreigners from getting together, in other words, "according to

rumor," they thus keep the "devils" fighting among themselves. A number of Chinese returned students recently formed a secret society, the members of which "according to rumor," take an oath to refrain from gossiping about or of speaking ill of each other. This is excellent, but it puts non-members at a disadvantage. Many malicious rumors do irreparable damage to the characters of good men and good women for the reason that the average person finds bad news easier to listen to than the good things. The more confidential the information the quicker it travels. The first editor in the Orient who starts a "confidential" journal will make a fortune—providing he manages to keep out of jail. The Paris Peace Conference should have promulgated laws on international libel and blackmail—perhaps it was done in one of the "secret sessions"—and if so, the first test surely will be in the Orient. Probably the "intelligence men" are already gathering the information for the first case. The best protection against the malicious rumor are a few direct questions when the rumor reaches your ears: Where did you get this news? Is it true? Have you the proof? If you didn't see the documentary evidence with your own eyes, then don't tell it to me! If you did see it, then for goodness sake be a gentleman and keep it to yourself, for the world has enough secret agreements, compacts and understandings as it is. If all of our readers clip this out and send it to their gossiping friends "anonymously" of course, there will be a scarcity of print paper in the Orient next week.

Hon. Charles R. Crane to Succeed Dr. Reinsch as Minister at Peking.

The news was received here on February 24, that Charles R. Crane, a director of the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, who was appointed Minister to China in 1909 but resigned before assuming duties, and also a member of the President's Special Diplomatic Commission to Russia in 1917, will succeed Dr. Reinsch as Minister to China. Mr. Crane was born on August 7, 1858 in Chicago, Illinois, and in 1894 became the president of the Crane Company, manufacturers of valves and similar appliances. After his retirement from active business he made his home in Massachusetts and later became vice-chairman of the Wilson finance committee in the campaign of 1912 and refused the appointment of ambassador to Russia shortly after the election of President Wilson. He is a trustee of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, ex-president of the Municipal Voter's League, Chicago, and a member of many of the notable clubs of America. He has made several trips to the Orient and his interest in Far Eastern affairs has been active. His son has recently been appointed Minister to Czecho-Slovakia.

The Commercial & Industrial Bank of China

(THE CHINESE-AMERICAN BANK)

中 華 懋 業 銀 行

Authorized and fully subscribed Capital U.S. $10,000,000.—

Capital paid-up U.S. $ 5,000,000.—

(Incorporated under a Special Charter of the Chinese Government dated April 12, 1919.)

HEAD OFFICE

198 Hsi Ho Yen, Peking

President Hon. Chien Nen-Shun

American Vice-President James A. Thomas

Chinese Vice-President Hsu Un-Yuen

The Commercial and Industrial Bank of China is a financial institution founded by American and Chinese capitalists with a view to offering to the mercantile and industrial community and the general public a reliable and up-to-date banking service.

The Bank's sphere of action in the matters of banking and finance is practically unlimited. It transacts every description of general banking business, receives money on deposit at call and short notices at current rates, and for longer periods on specially agreed terms; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfer; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; effects purchases and sales of stocks and shares; undertakes the duties of trustee and executor, and of custodian of securities and valuables; discounts approved mercantile bills; grants loans on negotiable securities; negotiates and underwrites industrial loans of all kinds.

Closely associated with a number of the leading financial institutions in the United States and their ramifications throughout America, and Europe and elsewhere, and with their vast resources at its disposal, the Bank is eminently equipped for all banking and financial operations.

Branch offices of the Bank are being opened in all chief centres of China; in the meantime ample arrangements have been made with reliable correspondents throughout the country.

The Bank is endowed by the Chinese government with the right of note-issue, and its note reserve is maintained at par.

Announcement of the opening dates of the branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton will appear soon.

12-005

The Jewish Colony at Kaifeng

BY HON. CHARLES D. TENNEY
American Charge d'Affaires, Peking.

TWO years ago I had occasion to visit Kaifeng and I was naturally interested in seeing what I could of the relics of the Jewish Colony there. I was disappointed in finding so few traces remaining. Beyond the Jewish physiognomies which you occasionally see on the streets there seems to be nothing.

Hon. Chas. D. Tenney

Bishop White of the Canadian Church Mission has interested himself in preserving the tablets, but there is no single brick or stone left of the old Synagogue. The land where it once stood has been purchased by Bishop White and has now been loaned to the Y. M. C. A. for an athletic field. The stone tablets which formerly stood within the grounds of the Synagogue have been rescued from destruction and now stand in front of the Church. They have been much defaced. One of them is quite illegible. Two of the carved inscriptions, however, can still be read, though some of the characters have been chipped off. I have here rubbings from these two stone tablets and translations, made, I believe, by Bishop Smith of Hongkong 70 years ago. The translations show that some phrases which are now illegible were in a better state of preservation when the translations were made. For example, we read in the translations that the ancestors of the Jews came from India. The characters "T'ien Chu Kuo" (天竺國) "Land of Heavenly Bamboos" cannot now be made out in the Chinese through defacement. There is no doubt about its having been there originally. In the second tablet we can still read the statement that Adam, the first ancestor of the Jews came from India. The dates of the two inscriptions which now remain are the second year of Hungchih (弘治) of the Ming Dynasty, A. D. 1489 and the seventh year Cheng Te (正德) of the same Dynasty, A. D. 1513. I must object to Bishop Smith's translations in one or two particulars. In an apparent attempt to make the chronology of the tablet more accurate, the translator makes the writer of the inscription say that Abraham lived in the 146th year of the "Chou State" which he places at the time of Yao (堯) and Sun (舜) over 2000 B. C., but the statement of the tablet is quite clear "the 146th year of the Chou Dynasty" (周朝) or B. C. 976, or about 1000 years later than the date ordinarily assigned to Abraham. Moses is stated to have lived about the 613th year of the Chou Dynasty, which would also be about 1000 years later than the date usually assigned to him. It seems to me rather unnecessary for the translator to be so zealous to prove the accuracy of the chronology of the tablet in view of the fact that the inscription begins with the statement that Abraham was the 19th descendant of P'an Ku(盤古) or Adam.

I must defend the standing of the writers of the earlier inscriptions by criticising the translation of their literary titles, which has been repeated in every reference that I have seen to the Kaifeng tablets. The translation reads "Composed by a promoted literary graduate of the Kaifeng Prefecture named Chin Chung; inscribed by a literary graduate of purchased rank of the Hsi An Fu District named Tsao Tso, and engraved by a literary graduate of purchased rank of the Kaifeng Prefecture named Pu Tu." The phrase rendered "promoted Literary Graduate" is Tseng Kuang Sheng Yuan (增廣生員), which means a "shengyuan" or "hsiu-ts'ai" who got his degree in the supplementary list, i. e., in the number added by Imperial Edict to the quota originally assigned to the province. What is translated "Literary Graduates of Purchased Rank" is the phrase "lin Shan Sheng Yuan" (廩膳生員) which means a "Shengyuan" or "Hsints'ai" who receives a government pension. So poor Tsao Tso and Pu Tu have had their special honor turned into dishonor by the translator. The fact is that all three were evidently scholars of some local distinction. I think that the general assumption is that they were members of the Jewish community. I consider this very improbable. It is the custom in China when a tablet is to be set up to honor any temple or public building to invite some

洋行 AMERICAN TRADING Co. 茂生

Head Office: 25 Broad Street, New York

Japan Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe

Shanghai Office: 53 Szechuen Road
General Cable Address: Amtraco

China Branches
Peking, Tientsin, Hankow

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Special Facilities for Handling Mill and Plant Supplies. Chemicals and Match Making Supplies, Factory Supplies, Iron and Steel Products and Railway Supplies, Paper, Pulp & Paper Maker's Supplies. Importers of Douglas fir (oregon pine) California redwood and other Pacific Coast lumber

SUNDRY LINES

BURKE & JAMES,
Rexo Cameras—Photo Supplies
CARBORUNDUM CO.
Grinding wheels—Abrasive Compounds
DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.
Press Board & Insulating Paper
EXCELSIOR MOTORCYCLE CO.
Motorcycles and Side cars
EDW. R. LADEW CO.
Leather Belting
D. MOORE & CO.
Hot Blast Stoves
MOW SUNG BRAND,
Specialties
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.
Store and Office Systems
NICOLAS POWER CO.
Motion Picture Projectors
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR CO.
"Marengo" Brand Sugar of Milk
NORTH AMERICAN DYE CORPORATION,
Sunset Soap Dyes
SCOTT & BOWNE,
Scott's Emulsion
WALTHAM WATCH CO.
Watches & Clocks
WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR CO.
Household Refrigerators

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY,
Biologicals and Pharmaceuticals
DAVIS & GECK,
Surgical Ligatures and Sutures
RECTOR CHEMICAL COMPANY,
"Procaine" (Novocain) a local anaesthetic
"Barbital" (Veronal) a hypnotic
AMERICAN STERILIZER CO.
Sterilizers and Disinfectors
GILLETTE MANUFACTURING CO.
Metal water Bottles—Fountain Syringes
HOSPITALS,
Glassware and Sundries

BUILDING MATERIALS

TRUSCON STEEL CO.
Reinforcing Steel, Pressed Steel, Steel Lath and Steel Sash
TRUSCON LABORATORIES,
Water Proofing Pastes, Masonry Paints, Steel Paints, Industrial Paints, etc.
CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORP.
Paints, Varnishes, Enamels Weatherproof-Compo Roofing (Swastika label) Asphalt felt, Building Paper, etc.
GENERAL,
Builders' Hardware, Glass, Plumbing Materials, Heating Apparatus, Elevators, Revolving doors

PRINTER'S SUPPLIES

GEO. H. MORRILL CO.,
Printers Ink,
Carbon Black
PRINTING PRESSES
Hand and Power
PAPER
"Pagoda" Brand

OFFICE SUPPLIES

THOMAS A EDISON, INC.
"Ediphone," Office Dictating Machines
JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Pencils, Colored Crayons, Erasing Rubbers, Pen holders, etc.
MACEY & COMPANY,
Steel Office Furniture

MACHINERY, MINING, ELECTRICAL, GENERAL

ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO., BULLOCK ELECTRIC CO.—Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Cement, Rock Crushing, Mining and Creosote Wood Preserving Machinery, Power and Pumping Plants, Hydraulic Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Generators and Transformers. Flour Mill Engineer in Shanghai.

BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR CO.—"Ton-a-Minute" Pilers, Elevators and Conveyors for Bagged or Boxed Material. From Ship or Lighter to Piles in the Godown.

ENGELBURG HULLER CO.—Rice Machinery.

ERIE CITY IRON WORKS—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heaters.

INGERSOLL RAND CO.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems for Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Rivetting Hammers, Chippers and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers and Beyer Barometric Condensers.

JEWELL EXPORT FILTER CO.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries Requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial Purposes and Swimming Pools.

KERR TURBINE CO.—Steam Turbines.

OTIS ELEVATOR CO.—Elevators and Lifts.

RAMAPO IRON WORKS.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.

STROMBERG CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING CO.—Telephones for all purposes.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.—Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.

UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE CO.—"Improved Bonsack," "U. K" and "Universal" Cigarette Machines.

WOLVERINE MOTOR WORKS.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P. to 200 H. P.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.—Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.

PAPER MILLS—Complete Modern Plants and Details of all kinds. Paper Mill Maker and Engineer in Shanghai.

E.D. JONES & SONS CO.—Stock preparing Machinery for Paper Mills.

BAGLEY & SEWALL.—Paper Mill Machines & Accessories.

12-007

The National Commercial Bank, Limited.

Established 1907

PAID UP CAPITAL. . . . $1,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 391,347.41

Head Office—Shanghai

Peking and Kiangse Roads

Telephones: Manager's Office-Central 2650
General Office-Central 2613 & 2614

BRANCHES

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the princial cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement,

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Ault & Wiborg Shanghai Co.

Manufacturers of:	*Agents for:*
Letter Press Inks	Carbon Blacks
Litho Inks	Miehle Presses
Offset Inks	Scott Offset Presses
Litho Supplies	Scott News Presses
Bronze Powders	Scott Litho Presses
Carbon Papers	U.P.M. Bronzing Machines
Typewriter Ribbons	Seybold Paper Cutters
Aniline Dyes	Seybold Embossers
Dry Colors	John Thompson Press Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Branch,

19 Ice House St.

scholar of local reputation to compose or write it. He is then posted upon such facts as it is desired shall be contained in the inscription and he draws it up in such a way that it may have the necessary literary flavor. From the internal evidence of the Kaifeng Synagogue inscriptions I feel quite certain that the usual Chinese custom was followed and that the inscriptions were not composed by Jews. A rather patronizing tone pervades both documents. We are told that Jewish and Confucian doctrines are practically identical. The I Ching or Book of Changes is freely quoted, and the Jewish religion is summarized as follows: "The main design of it is nothing more than reverence for heaven and veneration for ancestors, fidelity to the prince and obedience to parents, just that which is included in the five human relations, the five constant virtues and the three principal connections of life." In the first tablet we read "To venerate Heaven and to neglect ancestors is to fail in the services which are their due. In the Spring and Autumn, therefore, men sacrifice to their ancestors to show that they serve the dead as they do the living. They offer sheep and oxen and present the fruits of the season to show that they do not neglect the honor due to ancestors when they are gone from us." This certainly does not come from the Old Testament ritual.

The tablet of 1513 reads even more like a Confucian essay than the earlier tablet. The translation is perhaps rather misleading in that the familiar "tao" is translated "Eternal Reason."

The general tone of the two inscriptions indicates that the process of the absorption of the colony into the general population was rather advanced at the time when they were written.

As to the historical facts which we may glean from the tablets, that of A. D. 1513 contains the sentence, "This religion entered China during the Han Dynasty." This is evidently tradition merely, and we have no particular reason either to doubt or to believe the statement. It is not claimed that the Jews who came to China in the Han Dynasty were the ancestors of the Kaifeng Jews for it is distinctly stated that the ancestors of the Colony came from India during the Sung Dynasty (A. D. 960) and that the first Synagogue was built in the first year of Lung Hsing of the Sung Dynasty (A. D. 1164), and that it was rebuilt in the 16th year of Chih Yuan Dynasty (A. D. 1296). Other details are given regarding various repairs at other times. We are informed also that the Hebrew scriptures in 53 sections were deposited in the Synagogue, and that during the reign of T'ien Shun of the Ming Dynasty (1457-1465) the Jewish colony at Ningpo furnished them with copies of the Scriptures. This last

FUNSTEN BROS & CO.

INTERNATIONAL FUR EXCHANGE (Incorporated)

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, U. S. A.

Next Sale April 26th, 1920, and Days Following

Ship Your Goods to St. Louis as Early as Possible

THE FUR MARKET IS IN A STRONG AND HEALTHY CONDITION—FURS ARE WANTED.

AMERICA NOW LEADS THE WAY IN FUR FASHIONS.

THAT'S WHY SHIPPERS HAVE MADE **MORE MONEY** BY SENDING THEIR **FURS** TO **ST. LOUIS** TO BE SOLD AT THE **INTERNATIONAL FUR EXCHANGE** THAN ANY **OTHER PLACE IN THE WORLD.**

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE AGAINST YOUR FUR SHIPMENTS UPON ARRIVAL IN ST. LOUIS OR **AGAINST SHIPPING DOCUMENTS**

Our February Sale Will Total Over $22,000,000

The Largest Fur Sale in the History of the Trade

HEAD OFFICE:

FUNSTEN BROS & CO.

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, U. S. A.

Cable address: FUNSTEN,—ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK OFFICE:
GEO. B. HERZIG CO., INC.,
41 WEST 29th STREET
NEW YORK.
Cable address:
GEO HERZIG—NEW YORK.

VLADIVOSTOK OFFICE:
LOUIS & SCHUEDDIG, AGENTS
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, SIBERIA.
21, Aleutskaya, VLADIVOSTOK.
Cable address:
FUNSTEN—VLADIVOSTOK.

12-009

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Capital (paid-up) . . $1,000,000.00
Deposits $6,020,000.00

Fixed Deposits
Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Traveller's Checks
Telegraphic Transfer
Safe Deposit Boxes
Trade Information

Your business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness, and courtesy.

Cable address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN, General Manager

statement is interesting as showing the existence of other communities of Jews in China at that period. I have heard several singular reports of Jewish travelers that they have found people in Shantung and also in Mongolia who speak a debased form of Hebrew allied to the Yiddish. These reports have not been carefully verified and so must be considered for the present as rumors only. If true, they would seem to indicate former Jewish colonies in Mongolia and Shantung.

The Kaifeng inscriptions give various details of the ceremonies observed in the Synagogue and contain mention of Sabbath observance. They show a certain familiarity with the names of the ancient heroes of Jewish history. Thus, in the second tablet we read "From the beginning of the world our first father Adam handed down the doctrine to Abraham; Abraham to Isaac; Isaac to Jacob; to the Twelve Patriarchs; the twelve Patriarchs to Moses; Moses to Aaron; Aaron to Joshua and Joshua to Ezra." The older tablet gives a shorter list saying merely that Abraham handed down the doctrines to Moses and that they were again handed down to the time of the reformer of religion and wise instructor, Ezra. I am obliged to criticize the historical accuracy of the writer of the inscription as well as that of the translator. The writer states that the Jewish ancestors arrived at Kaifeng, or Pien Liang, in the Sung Dynasty and were cordially received by the Emperor who said "Since they have come to our Central land and reverently observe the customs of their ancestors, let them hand down the doctrines at *Pien Liang*. Now Pien Liang was the official name of Kaifeng in the Yuan Dynasty not in the Sung. The Sungs called the city Pien Ching. Further on the statement is made that the Synagogue was erected in the 1st year of Lung Hsing (A. D. 1163). Now Lung Hsing was the second Emperor of the Southern Sung Dynasty and in his time Kaifeng had been abandoned to the Chin Tartars who captured the city in the year 1127 after which the Southern Sungs made their capital at Nanking. So the Emperor Lung Hsing resident at Nanking, could not have been the one who welcomed the Jews at Kaifeng. Their arrival must have been at least two generations earlier before it fell into the hands of the Chin Tartars.

The earliest account of China by foreign travelers is that written by a Mohammedan who visited South China early in the ninth Century during the T'ang Dynasty. He speaks of large numbers of foreigners at Canton and other cities of South China. In the commentary on this account written by Abu Zeid al Hasan we find an account of the over-running of South China by an army of brigands led by Bei Chu. Canton was captured and the inhabitants put to the Sword. The Arab writer says, "There are persons fully acquainted with the affairs of China who assure us that, besides the Chinese who were massacred on this occasion, there perished 120,000 Mohammedans, Jews, Christians and Parsees who were there on account of traffic." Whatever we may think of the accuracy of this number, it seems established that there were at Canton many foreigners, including both Jews and Christians in the ninth century of the Christian era.

Four hundred years later in the time of Kublai-Khan of the Yuan Dynasty, Marco Polo visited China and at that time there were certainly many foreigners of different faiths in North China. In the writings of Marco Polo I find only one direct reference to the Jews. That is in his account of the rebellion of Nayan, Prince of Manchuria and some adjacent regions, against his Kinsman Kublai Khan. According to Marco Polo, Prince Nayan had become a Christian and had the cross displayed upon his banners. I will quote from Marco Polo: "After the Great Khan had conquered Nayan it came to pass that the different kinds of people who were present, Saracens and Idolaters and Jews, and many others that believed not in God, did gibe those that were Christians because of the cross that Nayan had borne on his standard. Thus they would say to the Christians, "See now what precious help this God's cross of yours hath rendered Nayan who was a Christian and a worshipper thereof,' and such a din arose about

Successors to Voelkel & Schroeder Established 1866.

Trade Mark

Telegraphic Address: KOFA, Shanghai.

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY

上海 英大馬路科發藥房

SHANGHAI.

DRUGS and CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL SUNDRIES,
RUBBER GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES,
PILLS, TABLETS, DISINFECTANTS, ETC.

PHARMACY,
42 NANKING ROAD.
PHONE CENTRAL—81

LABORATORY,
83 WARD ROAD.
PHONE EAST—168

QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES GLADLY FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Let us know your requirements
Large Or Small
You might save money by doing so.

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY

the matter that it reached the Great Khan's own ears, when it did so, he sharply rebuked those who cast these jibes at the Christians, and he also bade the Christians be of good heart 'for if the Cross had rendered no help to Nayan, in that it had done right well—for Nayan was a disloyal and traitorous rebel against his Lord—wherefore the Cross of Your Lord did well in that it gave him no help against the right.' Most of the Mohammedans, Jews and Christians who were in North China in Marco Polo's time appear to have entered China by the Northern land route. The Kaifeng Jews coming from India must have come by the southern sea route.

The first knowledge of the existence of the Honan Colony reached Europe through the Jesuit missionaries who were at the Court in the early days of the late dynasty. A young Jew from Kaifeng called upon Father Ricci at Peking, whereupon Jesuit missionaries went to Kaifeng to investigate. Through them the European Jews first heard of their co-religionists in Honan. Letters in Hebrew were exchanged between London and Kaifeng. At the time when these Jews were first introduced to the Western world by the Jesuit missionaries they were on the down-grade as regards worldly prosperity, and since that time their poverty has increased year by year until now the colony is actually extinct. In 1850 Bishop Smith of Hongkong interested himself in them and, since then both Protestant missionaries and Jewish merchants have visited Kaifeng in an attempt to arouse them without success. Before the last attempts by Protestant missionaries to help them, the Taiping Rebellion had already completed their ruin. In the 16th. century, the Synagogue was described as a building 300 feet in length and 150 in breadth, but in 1870 it was only a heap of ruins and as I have said, two years ago there was not even a broken brick to represent the old building. They seem to have always been regarded by the Chinese of Kaifeng as a sect of Mohammedans. They called them the "T'iao Chin Hui-hui (挑筋回回) or "Sinew Picking Mohammedans." You will remember that in Genesis Jacob is said to have wrestled with the Angel of the Lord all night and the Angel touched the hollow of his thigh. Therefore the Children of Isreal eat not of the sinew which shrank. . . . because he touched the hollow of Jacob's thigh in the sinew that shrank." The author of the article on the Jewish Colony at Kaifeng in the Jewish Encyclopaedia argues from this name great antiquity, because he thinks that the practice of Rabbinical Judaism would have suggested to the Chinese more distinctive peculiarities of the Jews than this of

Laou Kiu Chwang

The Leading Silk Emporium in The Far East

Silks	Gauzes
Satins	Laces
Crepes	Embroideries
Pongees	Taffetas

Only best quality goods offered and they can be obtained cheaper here than at any place. Visit our store and see the latest patterns and best materials procurable.

P-128 Nanking Road

Founded in 1857

picking out the sinew. I do not think much of the argument. It presupposes that on their arrival at Kaifeng these Jews were punctilious in the observance of all the rites of Rabbinical Judaism. This is extremely unlikely in view of traders and also that their forebears had lived for a long period in India before they migrated to China.

There appears to be two great lessons to be learned from the history of the Jewish Colony at Kaifeng.

The first is that the Jew as a trader has met his match in China. Instead of enriching themselves at the expense of their Chinese neighbors, the Kaifeng Jews have themselves been sucked dry in the competition of trade. Year by year they have sunk lower in poverty until they have at last given up the struggle.

The second lesson which we may learn from the experience of the Kaifeng Jews is the extraordinary absorptive or assimilating force of Chinese society. The enormous mass of the Chinese makes a human ocean in which the rivulets from outside soon lose their identity. Christianity established itself here not later than the 8th and again in the Yuan Dynasty in the 13th Century, but the Church has been smothered. The Jews have established themselves, but little by little, the tenets and ceremonies of their religion have been modified and adapted to the hereditary beliefs and superstitions of the surrounding Chinese population, until the Jewish religion has disappeared like the small stream in the ocean.

The Mohammedans so far have kept their identity because they have settled among the Chinese in such prodigious numbers. Wherever they constitute a minority of the people you may clearly see the disintegrating forces at work. Modern Catholic and Protestant Missions retain their individuality because of the unfailing supply of Western leaders that continues to pour into China. What would happen if these leaders were to be withdrawn we cannot but wonder in view of the fate of the Middle Age Christian Communities and of the Jewish Colony of Kaifeng.

(The above address was delivered by Dr. Tenney at the Medical Conference held at Peking last week. It is exclusively published in *the Review*.)

China, Japan and the Siberian Question

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

THE decision of the Chinese government to be on friendly terms with the Bolsheviks and the Russian Social Revolutionists is favorably commented upon in both foreign and Chinese circles at Peking. There is, however, a fear prevalent that if Japan should attempt to pick up a quarrel with these two classes of the Russian people in furthering her Siberian ambitions or in protecting her hired agents like General Semenoff, the Mongolian bandit-chief, she may drag China into the mire, basing her action on the so-called Sino-Japanese Military Pact, which was made to defend Asia jointly against enemy invasions and which has long ceased to be effective. By coercing China to fight together with her against the Bolsheviki for whom she has intensive hatred for no other reason than that they are immune from Japan-

ese intrigues and artifices, Military Japan may be able to make out a case to the satisfaction of the world that Bolshevism is really menacing the Far East. She can hold up China's participation in an anti-Bolshevik campaign as an evidence of the Chinese realization of the Red danger. The least advantage she can gain by pursuing such a policy will be the turning of a part of the wrath and indignation with which the Bolsheviks are viewing the unwarranted Japanese activities in Siberia towards China. At the present time, the Bolsheviks are very friendly to the Chinese. The Chinese have nothing against them. On the contrary, they consider the conduct of the Bolsheviks this far as above reproach so far as the Chinese are concerned. The Bolsheviks at Amur have even gone out of their way to seek Chinese friendship.

On February 8th, the president of the Council of Soldiers, Laborers and People, which was recently established and regarded as the highest executive organ of Bolsheviks in that region, crossed the river and called on the chairman of the Chinese Foodstuff and Clothing Society. They requested that the embargo imposed on the exportation of food and clothing be raised.

They were told by the Chinese that the embargo had been imposed as a protest against anti-Bolshevik Russian authorities for their ill-treatment of the Chinese gunboats and for their robbery of the Chinese merchants and that it would be lifted on conditions. On February 9, they cancelled the stamp tax hitherto levied on the Chinese at Kiangkow and issued orders allowing the Chinese to take money out of Russia without restrictions. The Chinese in Russian territory under Bolshevik control are now being given due protection whereas they were persecuted by the anti-Bolshevik authorities whom the Allies once assisted and Japan is still employing for the advancement of her own selfish interests in Russia. On February 10, General Pao, Commander of the Chinese Garrison at Hei Ho, according to a telegram from Amur, sent one hundred soldiers across the river and stationed them in premises of the Chinese Guild. The Bolsheviks extended to them hearty welcome. On the same day the chairman of the Chinese Foodstuff and Clothing Society crossed the river and paid a return call to the Bolshevik officials. It is now learned that all Russian goods detained at Hei Ho have been released at the request of the Chinese merchants at Amur.

The same cordial feeling exists wherever the Chinese and the Bolsheviks are in contact. The Russian public bodies at Vladivostok, for instance, have issued joint proclamations to the Russians expressing their hearty approval of General Pao Kwei-ching's plans for the

VICKERS-CHINA LTD.

ENGINES AND MOTORS
Steam Reciprocating Engines and Turbines; Diesel "Petter" and other Internal Combustion Engines for Land, Marine and Aviation use. Engines of all types for driving Electric Generators; Aero Engines including Wolseley "Viper" type; Petter Internal Combustion Engines, etc.

REFRIGERATORS
Complete Plant and Installations for Hotels, Canteens, Restaurants, Clubs, and Private Houses.

RUBBER MILLS
(Hand and Power). Washing, Sheeting, and Crepeing,

SEWING MACHINES
De Luxe Models for hand, Treadle and Electrically Driven Machines.

SHIP-BUILDING
High Speed Ocean Liners and highest class Mail and Passenger Steamers of the latest types; Merchant Vessels; Cargo Boats; Colliers; Ice Breakers; Tug Boats; Trawlers; Steam Ferries; Floating Docks and Cranes; Dredging and Salvage Plant; Sludge Boats; Oil Tankers; Motor Boats; Launches; Yachts; Concrete Vessels and all classes of repairs to ships and machinery.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
Astronomical Instruments and Apparatus such as Observatory Domes, Equatorials, Transit Instruments, Astronomical Clocks, Telescopes, etc. Meteorological Instruments, such as Barometers, Magnetometers, Thermometers, Rain-Gauges, Surveying Instruments, such as Theodolites, Tacheometers, Levels, Prismatic Compasses, Stadia Rods, etc. Drawing Instruments, such as Slide Rules, Protractors, Parallel Rulers, etc.
Military Instruments such as Range-finders, Telemeters, Heliographs, Clinometers, etc.
Miscellaneous: Abbe Refractometers, Hilger Spectrometers, Hilger Lenses; Engraving Machines; Glass Grinding Machinery, etc.

MAGNETOS
For Marine, Aero and Stationary Gas Engines; complete Electric Engine Starter Equipment.

MOTOR CARS AND ACCESSORIES
Wolseley closed and open Automobiles for town and country with various types of Carrosserie de Luxe. and Light Cars of the latest models; complete Lighting and Starter Equipment; Elma Gear, etc.

Head Office in China
4-5 Mao chia wan
Peking

Telephone: East 894
Telegrams:
"Vickers-Peking"

12-013

1920 Catalog No. 92

Now Ready

Our 500-page, profusely illustrated catalog of General Merchandise, Foodstuffs and Machinery is now ready.

The general increase in price of all merchandise makes it more than ever desirable to exercise the greatest care in buying. A comparison of our prices with those locally in effect will show that we offer a worth-while saving.

You are invited to write for a free copy.

EVERYTHING YOU WANT

In the new catalog you will find illustrated, described and priced, practically everything you want for the HOME, OFFICE, FARM, SCHOOL or HOSPITAL. Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Electric and Sporting Goods, Gas Engines, Auto Supplies, Bicycles, Farm Implements etc., etc.

For Free Copy of Our 1920 Catalog
write to
American Express Company
Shanghai, China
Arnhold Brothers Company
Hongkong, China

We guarantee that any merchandise purchased from us will be found upon arrival to be exactly as represented in the catalogue.

We Guarantee Safe Delivery

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Manufacturers and Exporters of General Merchandise
Chicago, U. S. A.

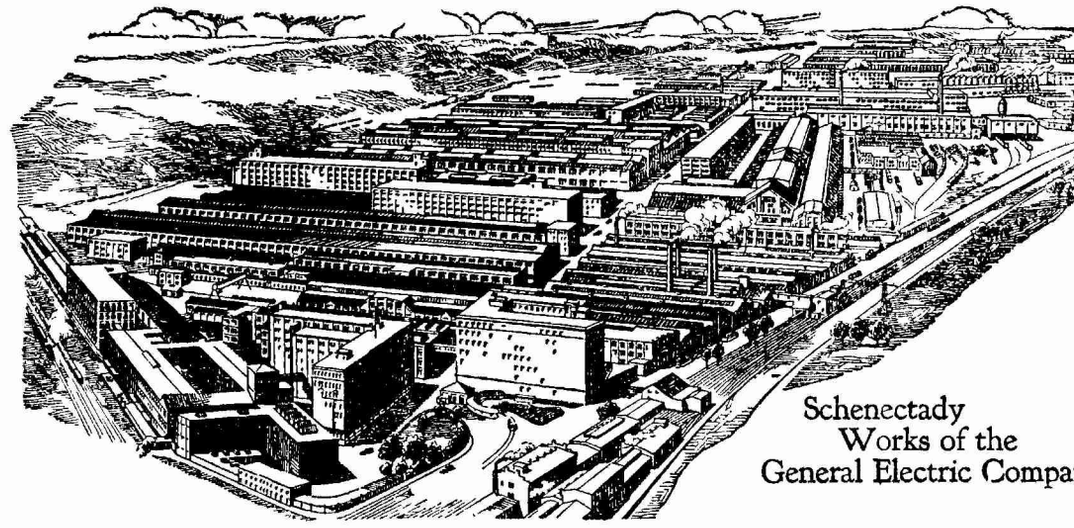
maintenance of peace and order in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone, and calling upon them to support the plans. The Russian National Protection Society in North Manchuria has also issued proclamations publicly thanking the Chinese for the cordial treatment accorded to their people and expressing the hope that the friendly relations between China and Russia will be permanently preserved. Several Sino-Russian associations under the auspices of the Bolsheviks to promote friendly relationships have sprung into existence. The Russian people, be they Bolshevik, or Social Revolutionists, with the exception of those who are in Japan's pay, appear to be anxious to preserve China's neutrality and have not as yet done anything which can be interpreted as a violation of it.

Several weeks ago, the Russian employes of the Chinese Eastern Railway decided to parade the streets in Harbin as a demonstration against Japan's interference in their domestic affairs and to carry banners on which would be written such slogans as "Down with Japan." When this came to the knowledge of the Chinese authorities they asked the Russian leaders to give up the demonstration, explaining that it would violate China's neutrality and might lead to unpleasant consequences. The Russians gave up their plan without a murmur, realizing the wisdom of the Chinese advice. On the Chinese border territory in Mongolia, General Hsu Shucheng, or Little Hsu, who has all of Mongolia under his control, has personally completed an arrangement with the Bolsheviks whereby neither side shall be allowed to go to the territory of the other side. Little Hsu invited the Bolshevik representatives to a conference on the matter during his last visit to Urga, at which he told them that his men would open fire should the Bolsheviks cross the line of demarkation. The Bolsheviks agreed to this fair arrangement.

In contrast with this cordial feeling existing between the Chinese and the Bolsheviks, the relationship between the Japanese and the Bolsheviks is as bad as can be. Correspondents and travellers from Siberia all have much to tell about this. It is said that Japanese soldiers guarding the Siberian railways are often killed by hidden hands and that no assassin can be found. The presence of a large number of Japanese officers in the camps of General Semenoff, who frequently receives from Japan, arms and ammunition and money, and General Rozanoff, deposed military governor of the Primur Province of Siberia, who was responsible for firing at the Chinese warships in the Amur River some time ago, and who is now a refugee in Japan, further embitters the Bolsheviks. This, however, merely shows Japan's plan to conquer Siberia with the assistance of Generals Semenoff and Rozanoff. That Japan has a selfish motive in going into that cold region is further made clear by a written interpretation on the Siberian situation introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Osaki, a leading member of the Kenseikai, whom the Japanese militarists attempted to assassinate last week for his outspokenness. Some of the questions raised in Mr. Osaki's interpretation are of unusual interest. For instance:

1. Even before the question of rescuing the Czecho-Slovaks arose, the Japanese government intended to send troops to Siberia and negotiated with the British government to this end. What was the object of the government in this intended dispatch of troops at the time? This happened under the regime of the Terauchi Cabinet, but the Chief of the Army General Staff and other military authorities, who were most emphatic in insisting on the expedition in question, are still in office, and therefore, I believe it lies with the government to give a reply to this question.

2. The American proposal for the dispatch of about the same number of troops (7,000) to Siberia for the purpose of rescuing the Czecho-Slovaks was readily acceded to by the government. But instead of sending the proposed number of troops, the government sent about ten times as many troops (70,000) to Siberia and neighboring districts, thereby impairing the



Schenectady Works of the General Electric Company

Factories of the General Electric Company

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.	WEST LYNN, MASS.	PITTSFIELD, MASS.
HARRISON, N. J.	NEWARK, N. J.	WATSESSING, N. J.
CLEVELAND, O.	FORT WAYNE, IND.	ERIE, PA.

THE General Electric Company manufactures electrical apparatus for light and power plants, from the smallest to the largest sizes, including electric generators, to be driven by steam or water power, transmission and line material, switchboards, insulators, wire and cable, instruments, transformers, etc.

This company can supply wiring devices for every purpose, including sockets, plugs, receptacles, fuses, cut-outs, wire and cable—in fact, everything pertaining to the wiring of homes, offices, public buildings and factories.

For mining service this Company makes mining locomotives, motor-driven hoists, blowers, pumps, etc. For industrial power service it manufactures electric motors, from the smallest to the largest size, for every purpose where power is required.

The General Electric Company is also the largest producer of incandescent lamps in the world for street lighting, for homes and offices, stores and public buildings.

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST

Distributors for the GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. outside of the United States

General Sales Offices
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Schenectady, N. Y. and 83 Cannon St., London E. C.—4.

JAPAN: Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo.
Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki.

PHILIPPINES: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila
DUTCH EAST INDES: International General Electric Co., Soerabaya, Java

CHINA: Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai

General Representative for the Far East Outside of Japan: INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., Inc., Shanghai

49D-2

THE DOCTOR, TOO, NEEDS THE EFFICIENCY OF THE CHANDLER—POWERED CAR

WHEN a doctor buys a Car, he first looks at the Motor. He cannot risk experiments—he must have a Motor Car that has a Motor which has already proved its worth. Only by the record which the years have shown, by what the Motor has done, can he be certain what it will do.

Judge a Car by its Motor and by the test of time—and your choice too will be the Chandler Six, famous for its marvelous Motor.

7 Passenger Touring
Price Tls. 2,200

Max Friedman

Sales Manager.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE Co., Ltd.

OPERATING

THE STAR GARAGE, AND THE EASTERN GARAGE.

OUR MAIN SHOW ROOM—AT STAR GARAGE—125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

good faith of Japanese diplomacy. It is to be supposed that this was one cause for the resignation of Viscount Ishii from the Ambassadorship to America. What necessity was there of the government sending so many troops at a cost of breach of good faith and promise with the other Powers?

3. Is there no fear that the detention of the Japanese troops in Siberia, when there is no clear reason why they should be stationed there any longer, will intensify the misgivings of the Powers regarding the Siberian policy of the Japanese government, with the result that Japan will be isolated internationally?

4. Granting that some rights and interests are gained in Siberia as the result of military operations, can any benefits be derived by alienating the sympathy of the masses of the good people? Does the government think that the acquisition of rights and interests fully compensates for the waste of money on account of the Siberian expedition?

5. If the object of the Japanese expedition to Siberia is really in consonance with justice and humanity, not for the furtherance of selfish interests, why did the government not employ, say, one-half of the expenditure involved in the expedition for the gratuitous supply of goods to the Russians? The expenses on account of the Siberian expedition will soon reach Yen 300,000,000, and they may expand to thousands of millions if Japan comes to fight Russia, as a whole.

In view of Japan's territorial ambition in Siberia as is clearly shown in the foregoing questions and in view of China's cordial relationship with the Bolsheviks and other Russians, it is hoped that China will not deviate from her policy of non-interference in Russian domestic affairs, and will avoid coming to an understanding on the Siberian question with Japan, which will deprive her of the trump card now in her possession.

When you tell your dealer or merchant that you saw his advertisement in MILLARD'S REVIEW, it "identifies" you.

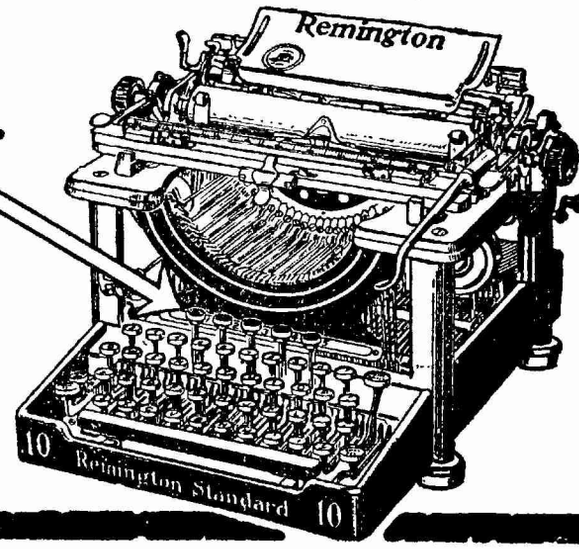
$ Mex. 143 Net

Model 10 "A"

Direct from Remington Factory

SELL STARTING

Remington Typewriters



MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Representatives for China, including Hongkong and Macao.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Harbin.

12-017

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Political unrest in Japan

References: Pp. 616-18.

Questions: 1. Of what significance is the present unrest in Japan? 2. What do the Kenseikai, Kokuminto, and Seiyukai stand for as political parties? (Note: For discussion of this suggested references are: Hornbeck's Contemporary Politics in the Far East, and Gibbons New Map of Asia). 3. What is the difference between a Civil and an Industrial Revolution? 4. Which came first in England? America? Which will (or has) come first in Japan? 5. Is there any significance to this? 6. What trouble has there recently been in Osaka? 7. Explain—"the old time trick of bringing on a foreign war," etc.?

Topic 2: Imperial Russian Officials in the Far East after the Revolution.

References: Pp. 615.

Questions: 1. What is the anomalous state of affairs as regards Russian representatives in China at present? 2. Where does the money to support them come from? 3. What change in the organization of the Russo-Asiatic Bank has been made? In whose interests? 4. Which class of military men has been profiting from the Allies' aid in Siberia? 5. Give the suggested reason for the unpopularity of the Japanese in Siberia.

Tapic 3: Korean Reforms

References: Pp. 647.

Questions: 1. What is Admiral Baron Saito? 2. What kinds of reform are promised? 3. Are they definite? 4. What is your impression of these phrases—"to hear and consider," "as soon as the provinces are fit to look after themselves," "nothing good can be done in a hurry," "will be exemplarily dealt with?"

2. National Affairs

Topic 1: Tsing Hua College—and Politics

References: Pp. 615-17.

Questions: 1. When and for what purpose was Tsing Hua founded? 2. Why has it not hitherto been connected with the "blight of politics?" 3. What was the cause of the student trouble in Tsing Hua last month? 4. What administrative changes have occurred, and what others are planned? 5. Why is the temporary installation of an American administrator suggested?

Topic 2: Another Cabinet Crisis

References: Pp. 624-6.

Questions: 1. What are the main reasons for the present Cabinet crisis? 2. What has been Premier Chin's policy (1) in dealing with the student movement, (2) in dealing with Japan over Shantung? 3. How did the Chinese New Year Loan affect the Premier's position? Why? 4. Explain, if possible, the relations between Premier Chin and Marshal Tuan.

Topic 3: Problem of the Blind in China

References: Pp. 645-6.

Questions: 1. How many Institutions for the blind are there in this country? 2. Name such a one in Shanghai. 3. Approximately how many blind are there in China? In America? 3. How much money is spent in America on education of the blind? How much in China? 5. What methods are suggested for the care of blind children and adults? 6. If your Sociology class is desirous of more information on this subject write to Director G. B. Fryer, Institution for the Chinese Blind, Shanghai.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. A Proposed Financial Conference

References: Pp. 613-4

Questions: 1. What is the purpose of the conference of financiers which is proposed? 2. Can a country spend more money each year than it receives in taxes? 3. If it can, how long can it continue to do this? 4. Explain the sentence, "a decrease of...consumption and an increase of production and taxation are recognized as the most hopeful remedies." 5. Do you think that this is true for China as well as for the West? 6. What, according to the editor, is necessary, besides raw materials, for China to be of assistance to Europe? 7. How can she get this?

Topic 2. American money and China's Future

References: Pp. 618-24.

Questions: 1. Is China's public debt a great economic burden, according to the writer? 2. Which, in your opinion, is the more important aspect of China's public debt, the economic or the political? 3. Some of the money, we are told, has gone into "productive enterprises." What is meant by this? 4. What percent of China's public revenue is spent for the army? Find the percentage for Japan and the United States. (See the Statesman's Year Book or any text-book on Public Finance.) 5. What do you consider to be the five greatest needs of China to-day? 6. How many of these require money? 7. What is the writer's reason for believing that this money should not come from Japan? 8. Where should it come from, in his opinion? In yours?

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANTS

Importers—Exporters—Shippers

Announce the removal of their offices from 10 The Bund, Shanghai, to 6 and 7 Foochow Road, March 1, 1920.

A 1919 Book Shelf on Far Eastern Politics

BY W. REGINALD WHEELER

Secretary of the Faculty of Peking University.
Author of China and the World War; Editor of a Book of Verse of the Great War; Compiler of A Five Foot Shelf of Books on China.

W. Reginald Wheeler, *China and the World War*, Macmillan Co., January 1919.

T. W. Overlach, *Foreign Financial Control in China*, The MacMillan Co., January 1919.

A. J. Brown, *The Mastery of the Far East*, Chas. Scribner Sons, March 1919.

T. F. Millard, *Democracy and the Eastern Question*, The Century Co., May 1919.

Ellen N. LaMotte, *Peking Dust*, The Century Co., May 1919.

K. K. Kawakami, *Japan and World Peace*. The MacMillan Co., May 1919.

S. Tomimas, *The Open Door and Territorial Integrity of China*. A. G. Seiler Co., 1919.

Henry Chung, *The Oriental Policy of the United States*, Fleming H. Revell & Co., 1919.

Frederick Coleman, *The Far East Unveiled*, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919.

B. L. Putnam Weale, *The Truth About China and Japan*, Dodd Mead & Co. September, 1919.

G. H. Scholefield, *The Pacific, Its Past and Future*, Chas. Scribner Sons, 1919.

B. C. B. Fletcher, *The Problem of the Pacific*, Henry Holt & Co. 1919.

H. N. Hyndman, *The Awakening of Asia*, Boni & Liveright, 1919.

Herbert Adams Gibbons, *The New Map of Asia*, The Century Co., October 1919.

As a result of the Shantung provisions in the Peace Treaty, the post-bellum problems in the Far East have received world-wide attention. This attention has been reflected and the Oriental problems have been discussed in an increasing number of books published during the past year. Four nationalities are represented by their authors; feminine, as well as masculine tones are included in the chorus; we hear a multitude of voices concerned with this one theme. Their subject is among the most important of all those brought before us by the conference at the close of the war; and the contribution made to its clearer understanding by these various spokesman is of important value. In this article I shall try to indicate some of the outstanding points in this discussion, with a resume and criticism of the various books, and where that is relevant, a brief consideration of the problems which they bring before us.

To those of us who live and work in the Far East the new interest in its problems has been full of encouragement. Last year there was not a single book published on the war or on politics in the Orient; this year this list totals fourteen. During the war China and Japan seemed to have been forgotten; in the books published in 1918 which looked forward to the questions to be decided at the Peace Conference, there was practically no mention of the effects of the war on the international situation in the Orient. One of the most widely read volumes, (*The Stakes of the War*) dealing with this subject, of which former President Taft in a foreword said, "It sets forth the relevant facts in respect to every country whose condition is likely to be the subject of consideration by the powers who shall make the treaty of peace for the great war," contains no reference to China, the authors saying in the preface, "We have not considered the problem of China; that problem may not come up for specific action by the conference that settles this war, although it doubtless holds important possibilities for the future." (Introduction Page IX). There had been countless volumes on the relations of the war to other nations, but no book on China and the World War, and in the autumn of 1918 the writer attempted to fill in this gap by a book that was published in January of this year. (*) In it the attempt was made to describe as clearly and concisely

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

Owned and controlled by

The National Park Bank, New York — **Union Bank of Canada**

BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO — SEATTLE
PARIS — TOKYO — YOKOHAMA

DIRECTORS

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Hass
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
A. P. Villa	W. J. Dawson
E. C. Hoyt	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Kiukiang Road

TELEPHONE: C—1174

as possible just what had happened in China during the war, with a statement of the resultant problems and the solution that an honest application of the allied principles would afford for these problems. The Chinese have taken Mr. Wilson's statements seriously and it has required an extraordinary feat of mental gymnastics to reconcile the Shantung settlement with his pre-conference statements. "The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement or of political right, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery." "These issues must be settled by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest."

In the preface of this book I wrote; "After the war the attention of the world will gradually shift to China and the Far East;" I heard of the refusal of the Chinese delegates to sign the Peace Treaty when I was on board ship returning to America in June, and when we arrived saw that that prophecy had been fulfilled even beyond my expectation; as one paper stated it, "Shantung is the most talked-of place in the world today." This book has been followed by others written by abler and wiser hands and we will accordingly turn to their discussion.

The question of the political rights of China is inexplicably bound up with its economic rights and the economic privileges of other nations. The economic open door is always the necessary concomitant of the political integrity of China. During the war, "economic imperialism" and "peaceful penetration" have become familiar phrases. As a consequence, the direct issue as to China's future independence hangs upon a decision as to her economic relations with other lands. In a book published in January (*) T. W. Overlach gives a detailed history based upon various documents, of foreign financial control in China, taking up the six larger powers in order, and concluding with a chapter on international control. At a time when the new consortium is developing its plans for financing reconstruction in China, this book is timely. Whether Germany's rights in Shantung were economic or political has been widely discussed; of the Shantung railroad Mr. Overlach says: "The final supervision over tariff, traffic and rates, as well as the share in profits by the government of Kiaochow and the provision that the line under certain conditions may or shall be taken over by the Imperial government, show that German control is also political." Of the importance of the whole concession, Baron von Bulow is quoted as saying, "We have secured in Kiaochow a stragetical and political position which assures us a decisive influence on the future of the Far East." One welcomes a book which limits it's scope to a consideration of the purely financial and economic spheres; with some of the conclusions of the writer there may be disagreements, and the book has the weakness of an academic discussion by one who has not lived in the Far East to witness the working out of the treaty clauses which he quotes. But the task needed to be done and the documents quoted will be of interest to those who wish to study the purely economic side of the present situation. Let us hope it will be followed by other books of a similar scope.

In May appeared two books (*) on the political situation in the Orient, the one by T. F. Millard and the other by Miss Ellen LaMotte. The former is a journalist and war corrrspondent whose writings on the Far East are well known; the latter's writings include a book on her experiences in France, which preceded her visit to China. One is struck by the difference in style and composition of the two books; Mr. Millard's diction is rather heavy and his book is a bit cumbersome; Miss LaMotte writes with feminine vividness and directness. The difference in manner is apparent also in material; Mr. Millard's facts and intepretations are in general accurate; some of Miss LaMotte's are not; *Peking Dust* at times swirls in the air; *"Democracy and the Eastern Question,"* keeps close to the ground. Two prejudices may keep certain readers from Mr. Millard's book: one due to his style; the other due to his supposed Japanphobia. If such is the case it will be unfortunate, for there is no American today whose judgment is keener or knowledge more explicit on problems in the Far East. The present book is a successor of two others of somewhat similar title, *America and the Far Eastern Question,* and *Our Eastern Question*; it contains some material that one is at a loss to know from what source it was secured, including various consular reports on violations of the open door, and it gives a statement of the Chinese problems as they existed at the opening of the Peace Conference with a statement solution that should command attention.

The preceding four books dealt chiefly with China; during the spring appeared a volume called *The Mastery of the Far East* which centered its discussion about Korea. Dr. A. J. Brown is a secretary

(*) *China and The World War*, W. Reginald Wheeler (MacMillan)

(*) *Foreign Financial Control in China* T. W. Overlach, The MacMillan Company, 1919

(*) *Democracy and the Eastern Question* T. F. Millard, (The Century Co.) *Peking Dust*, Ellen M. LaMotte (The Century Co.)

DOLLAR LINE

FREIGHT SERVICE

NEW YORK LINE

S.S. M.S. DOLLAR . . .	19,000	tons displacement
S.S. GRACE DOLLAR .	15,000	,, ,,
S.S. HAROLD DOLLAR .	10,000	,, ,,
S.S. MELVILLE DOLLAR	10,000	,, ,,
S.S. BESSIE DOLLAR .	10,000	,, ,,

ALSO OPERATING REGULAR LINES
TO VANCOUVER AND
SAN FRANCISCO

For rates and space apply to——

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

No. 4 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

HANKOW **TIENTSIN**

12-021

Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, "Kalee," Shanghai.
Telephone Central 666

The only American Hotel in China.

Under French Management

130 Rooms, each with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE

Grand Hotel Kalee

Centrally Located
at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI

of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and is well known as an author. The first three parts of the book, dealing with the history of Korea and Japan are of less value than the fourth part on "Christian Missions in the Problems of the Far East." There is much material that is of interest in the chapters on "Politico-Missionary Complications in Korea," on "Japanese Nationalism and Mission Schools." Concerning Japan's rights in Korea, according to her treaty agreements, Dr. Brown recalls Roosevelt's statement made in the *Outlook*, of September 23, 1914: "Korea is absolutely Japan's. To be sure, by treaty it was solemnly covenanted that Korea should remain independent but Korea was itself helpless to enforce the treaty.....Therefore, when Japan thought the right time had come, it calmly tore up the treaty and took Korea, with the.....efficiency it had already shown in dealing with Russia." In Japan and it's dependencies, there is supposed to be religious freedom; but in 1915 a law was passed forbidding all religious teaching including Christianity in schools in Korea, the mission schools being given ten years to conform to this statute. One pastor was arrested because he preached about the Kingdom of Heaven; he was told there was "only one Kingdom out here and that is the Kingdom of Japan" New light is thrown on the Korean conspiracy case in 1912 and the massacre of Korean Christians in the independence movement that began in March of this year is more easily understood after reading in these chapters concerning the attitude of the Japanese gendarmes toward democracy and Christianity. The author, in his preface, has stated that he will keep in the middle of the road on disputed questions; this he has done, and on account of his position done rightly, but the question continually arises, as one reads, as to how long will others be justified in maintaining such an attitude. On account of this lack of drawing conclusions, the average reader, when he finishes the volume, will be rather at a loss to know what attitude to take toward the whole situation.

A Korean viewpoint is given by Mr. Henry Chung, a member of the Korean delegation to the Paris conference (*). Mr. Chung treats the Oriental policy of the United States under two heads, first, the development of the policy, and second, an under current shaping the policy in Japan's control of publicity. The account of America's relations with Korea is perhaps most interesting; Mr. Chung relates the story of the Hulbert Mission to Washington and summarizes the situation: "The United States was the first of the western nations to enter Korea, the first to enjoy the preferential treatment and commercial advantages in the land, and the first to desert her in the time of her dire need of American friendship." He describes the treaty made by America with Korea in 1882 in which a promise of help was given "if other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government," and quotes Dr. Allen, the former minister to Korea. "Korea has taken that treaty to mean just what the words say, while we seem to have utterly disregarded the solemn promise we therein voluntarily made, that we would lend her our good offices should she be oppressed by a third power, thus breaking faith with the people who trusted us implicitly and who consented to the opening of her doors on this guarantee of friendly aid." Various extenuating facts can be produced to justify the decision of the American government, but certainly no American with pride in the national record for absolute honor, as far as it's word is concerned, can read such a statement lightly. There are other pledges we have repeatedly made concerning China and many of us who live in the Far East view with concern the tendency of the present administration to back these pledges with mere words rather than with deeds.

Mr. Chung's book is well documented and will be of interest to those who desire to know how the educated Koreans view the present situation.

Next in order is a volume (*) by a well known Japanese author and publicist, Mr. K. K. Kawakami, that gives a Japanese interpretation of the various problems we have already discussed. We will give more space to a consideration of his book as it is typical and significant. Mr. Kawakami writes well and has an established reputation as a journalist and author. He represents the more liberal party in Japan in whose leadership there is the chief hope of that land. But to one who is looking for a frank straightforward facing of vital issues, the book is disappointing. As a piece of propaganda it is undeniably clever. To one unfamiliar with the past five years in China, many of Mr. Kawakami's statements, as for instance the first one in the book, "Japan made a modest contribution toward the winning of the war and asks little or nothing at the Peace Conference" sound plausible, but from others such statements will arouse impatient protest. I find almost every other page of my copy of his book is marked with question marks concerning some assertion made thereon. Concerning the twenty-one demands, he says, "Had Japan acted more diplomatically and with greater discretion in the spring of 1915, her later moves in regard to Manchuria and Shantung would have been permitted to pass unchallenged. Had the Japanese diplomats at the helm been more sagacious and farsighted, they could in time have accomplished more than was attained by those demands, without, at the same time, provoking such a great furore as was witnessed in the spring of 1915." In other words,

(*) *The Oriental Policy of the United States*, Henry Chung, Fleming H. Revell & Co.

(*) *Japan and World Peace*, K. K. Kawakami, The MacMillian Co.

Japan's error was not in the act, but because she was caught in the act. Concerning the secret agreements with the Allies over Japan's claims in Shantung, made without the knowledge of America or China who were just entering the war on an entirely different basis, Mr. Kawakami says, "Japan considered this step necessary in order to secure the right to restore Kiaochow to China in conformity with the agreement she made in Peking in the spring of 1915." Of the Lansing-Ishii agreement, concerning which Mr. Lansing recently affirmed that he had told Viscount Ishii that in no sense would he agree to this being construed as a recognition of Japan's "paramount" interest in China, Mr. Kawakami says "the American government was prepared to go a long way toward the establishment of the principle that Japan was entitled to secure a *paramount* interest in China."

Mr. Kawakami has the Oriental art of indirect statement and omission of disagreeable facts. He states that there were 13,000 Germans at Kiaochow; the actual number was around 5,000; he mentions the landing of Japanese troops at Kiaochow but omits entirely the mention of the much larger force which landed at a point 150 miles farther north and marched overland, taking over complete control of the communications and railroads of the province, a control that was maintained by a military system for three years and then replaced by a civil administration. Of Japanese troops in Siberia, he states that Japan had voluntarily withdrawn 24,000 of her forces, omitting to point out that contrary to the original inter-allied agreement she had first poured in over 70,000 troops and only at the insistence of the American government had she finally agreed to withdraw part of them. Concerning international financial aid to China, he depicts Japan as taking a leading part, not mentioning the fact that in the forming of the new consortium and in the attempt to pool all its interests so that the present spheres of interest will be rendered less pernicious, Japan has been the great obstruction, and even now will not enter unless Mongolia and Manchuria and presumably Shantung, are exempted from its scope and reserved exclusively for her own exploitation. In discussing the leaders in South China, three names are mentioned, and such men as Dr. Wu Ting-fang, C. T. Wang and Tang Shao-yi are entirely omitted. Concerning Japan's blocking of China's entrance into the war in 1915, and of Yuan's attempt to restore the monarchy in China, an attempt which I know from the highest sources originally had Japan's support, he says: "Had Yuan entertained no such ulterior motive as the restoration of an Imperial regime, Japan, in the fall of 1915 would have joined England in advising him to declare war upon the Kaiser. It was not because Japan wanted China to stay away from the war that she refused to endorse Yuan's proposal, but because she did not want to see Yuan Shih-kai destroy the infant republic and become the Imperial Dictator of China." He quotes the Japanese Constitution that the "Emperor is sacred and inviolable" and then states that this provision is nothing more than a historical fiction "and is one of those fictions to which no one pays much attention in Japan." He admits that the loans which Japan has been making to China during the past two years have helped to keep up civil strife and he places the total at $150.000,000. The real total, according to a carefully checked list, is nearer $300,000,000. As justification for these various aggressions upon China, he mentions the population problem in Japan and the necessity of her seeking "in territory not too far from her homeland for coal and iron." "Germany has always tried to justify her agressive policy by referring to the necessity of finding a place in the sun. In Japan we see a nation whose need of a place in the sun is not imaginary, as in Germany's case, but decidedly real." Japan advances, as a justification for her aggression upon China that if she would not do this, the other powers would violate their pledges and forestall her in such action. "With the history of European diplomacy in the Near and Far East before them, the Japanese cannot but shudder at the thought of the day when China shall be held fast in the grip of Western powers." Such reasoning has a familiar ring.

Space will not permit further quotations. In certain parts of his book, Mr. Kawakami does speak with straightforwardness. In one such place he says: "The time will come when Japanese statesmen will have to look the question (of a more democratic regime) squarely in the face, and make sincere efforts to inaugurate an age of enlightened liberalism, if they are to forestall the dangerous outbursts of unwholesome radicalism which must inevitably proceed from minds cramped by repressive measures." The reader cannot but wish a position were consistently maintained throughout the book. Another book by a Japanese is Mr. S. Tomimas' *The Open Door and Territorial Integrity of China.* It is not as well done as the preceding book.

In the fall list of books is one by Lenox-Simpson (Putnam-Weale) which is made up of essays which originally appeared in Asia. (*) Mr. Simpson was born and brought up in China; his knowledge of the land is intimate and exact, and he writes history as he does his novels. The book is agreeable and informing reading and sheds considerable light from a standpoint of history and of observation of current events, upon the present situation. Various recent documents of value are included in the appendix.

Another book which appeared in the fall is called *The Far East Unveiled,* by Frederick Coleman. This book was originally published in England; it is a personal narrative of a trip to the East taken by the author in 1916. The new interest shown in Oriental problems in America is evident through the fact of the publishing of this book this year in America, dealing as it does with events which happened three years before and which have already been rather extensively discussed.

The book has a fresh interest, however, because practically everything in it has been gathered at first hand. It is really a series of interviews, but the individuals interviewed are of decided interest, including as they do Viscount (Then Baron) Ishii, Count Terauchi, Baron Hayashi in Japan, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Tuan Chi-jui, President Li Yuan-hung, and various other officials in China. The character of each official is drawn with a few skillful strokes and a definite impression is given concerning each one.

A rather valuable document relating to the Hanyehping Iron Works is given publicity, and various sidelights are thrown upon Japan's activities in Manchuria and in Korea. Concerning the question whether Japan has kept her pledges in Manchuria, Mr. Coleman writes: "I was glad that I had carefully studied all Japan's pledges to the powers. Has Japan kept her pledges? I am afraid that the most charitable of us would be compelled to say, 'well not exactly'."

Concerning Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria, Mr. Coleman quotes an American thus: "China must ask Japanese permission before she could build a railway or allow it to be built in Manchuria, before she could effect a loan for administrative purposes, before she could grant permission to any one to work

(*) *The Truth About China and Japan*, Putnam Weale, Dodd Mead & Co.

a mine in Manchuria, put down a factory in Manchuria or lease a piece of land there. How much sovereignty has a country in territory where she has no freedom of action in such matters? Not much, I agree. That was clear."

Concerning the open door, Mr. Coleman quotes two individuals, one a Britisher and the other an American. The Britisher speaks first. "Open door? It is open enough for a man who is hard to keep out of the place into which he has a perfect right to enter. If we are all going to lie down, we may find it closing. The way to keep it open is to see that our right of way is exercised sufficiently often so that the weeds are not allowed to come up and choke it." The American spoke as follows: "The door is open under certain circumstances. It is closed to the man who is afraid of the Japanese, or whose government is inclined to forget that he is still on earth when he tries to do business outside his borders."

Mr. Coleman closes his book with these sentences: "My stay in Japan convinced me that American capital will find little opportunity for independent investment in China, however, nonpolitical its schemes may be, if Japan can get her own way. Will she get her way? She will, unless the American government makes a great fundamental change in its policy, which could only be born of a great change of heart." Four other books appeared this fall which have dealt with the whole question of Asia and the Pacific. (**)
Three of these volumes are by Englishmen and their chief value, perhaps, lies in what they say of India and of British policy in the Orient. Mr. Fletcher thus depicts the seriousness of the problem. "Excluding Germany for the moment, there are three Empires vitally concerned in the control of the Pacific, Great Britian, the United States and Japan. They must find some basis of agreement for future action or cooperation, because the alternative will be friction ending in war again—which is unthinkable."

Mr. Hyndman's book has been held up for two years by the censor, presumably on account of its plain speaking about India. "The possession of India has been a curse to England, alike in her domestic and foreign affairs." He goes rather far in condemning all European acts, including the work of missionaries, in Asia but he does speak a valuable word for a new attitude toward the Oriental countries. "Asia is already far from being the Asia which was fair game for adventurous European experiments. New conditions must be dealt with by a new policy and who shall say that the frank abandonment of the fallacious polity of Imperialism will not greatly benefit the countries which boldly enter upon this honorable course? .....
The warlike and industrial potentionalities of the near future are passing slowly but surely to the Far East. .....The Asiatic nations are so far threatening no legitimate European interest; they ask only that the principles for which the Allies justly claim they fought Germany should be applied in the most populous regions of the world."

Mr. Scholefield deals rather with the past than with the future of the Pacific; his volume is intended especially for citizens of the British Empire.

To Americans, Mr. Gibbons' latest book, "The New Map of Asia," will be of more interest than the preceding two volumes. It is clearly written and one is amazed at the great mass of facts that are brought in clear review. With the details of the Chinese situation, Mr. Gibbons is not informed at first hand; such phrases as "Chinamen," "Shantung," "Hangkow" are indicative of this. In his re-telling of the history of China and Japan there is nothing particularly new but there is value in the unity of viewpoint with which he reproaches their problems in relation to those of other Asiatic nations discussed. For example, new understanding of the Lansing-Ishii agreement with its paradoxical recognition of "special interests" and "territorial integrity" is gained from a scrutiny of the Anglo-Russian Convention for the partition to Persia in 1907 with its similar clauses. Concerning Shantung, Mr. Gibbons writes: "In the discussion and solution of no problem before the conference of Paris were the insincerity and bad faith of the great powers more apparent than in the disposition of the Shantung question. The facts of history were distorted. The principles for which the Entente powers and the United States declared they had fought were ignored. .....For the European powers and Japan the solution proposed was the holding fast to traditions and practices of the past. For the United States, it was abandonment by our government of the idealism and disinterestedness that for more than half a century have characterized American diplomacy in the Far East."

The whole book is built up on the theory that European eminent domain in Asia is morally wrong and for practical reasons must eventually be abandoned. "We have the most practical grounds for asserting that European eminent domain can be considered a permanent danger to the World's peace.... ..The principles of European eminent domain are based upon principles we have prescribed. They are principles of Prussian militarists and of the German Imperial government. It is the doctrine of the Uebermensch put into practice, races, believing their superiority impose by force their rule upon inferior races.....Can a man believe 'in the white man's burden' with all that this phrase implies and at the same time condemn what we fought Germany to destroy?"

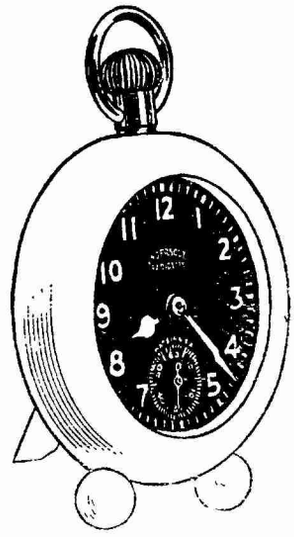
Such is the contribution of the year in book form toward the more thoughtful consideration of the political problems in the Orient. In view of the entire absence of such discussion last year, the present shelf of books is significant. I venture to predict the output will continue. The problems of China and of the Far East will be among the foremost and the most important with which the League of Nations will have to deal. Despite the present array of books, various aspects of the problem have not been fully discussed; Japan's new position and policies in Siberia; the Korean movement for independence, tragically stifled but still alive; the inside story of the contest between China and Japan at the Peace Conference, and of the attitude of China and Japan toward the Peace Treaty; the relevant facts in detail as to Shantung, which no single book contains today; a study of China's economic relations in the light of the new consortium; a full statement of the problems which China hoped to bring up for solution at the Peace Conference and that must be discussed by the League in the near future; all these matters await further treatment and consideration in 1920 at the hands of whose minds and hearts are alive to the needs, the possibilities, and the potential dangers in the present situation in the Far East.

(**) *The Problem of the Pacific*, B. C. B. Fletcher, Henry Holt & Co.
The Awakening of Asia, H. M. Hyndman, Boni and Liveright,
The New Map of Asia, Herbert Adams Gibbons, The Century Co.
The Pacific, Its Past and Future, G. H. Scholefield, Chas. Scribners Sons, 1919.

TWO WATCHES IN ONE

INGERSOLL TWO

The Radiolite luminous dialed watch-in an ivory like stand, ideal for boudoir, dressing table, and general home use. Can be taken out and carried in the pocket



RADIOLITE IN ONE

ALL TIMES AT YOUR SERVICE

INGERSOLL DEPT.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE—F. E. D. Inc. 4 THE BUND SHANGHAI

News from North China

General Nara, former Japanese Commander at Tientsin, and Military Attache to the Peace Conference, is now in Peking on a visit.

F. W. Frazar, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Sale and Frazar of Tokyo and New York, has arrived in Peking to spend several days on business.

Captain C. T. Hutchens, the American Naval Attache, has returned to Peking after a journey of several days to Kalgan and the Mongolian Plateau.

Shih Li-pen, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Shantung, who came to Peking to confer with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, returned to Tsinanfu last week.

A circular sent out to various organizations and newspapers by the Peking Students' Propaganda Bureau attacks Kung Hsin-han, who, it states, is the Anfu candidate for the office of Prime Minister.

The first annual meeting of the members of the Anti-Narcotic Society, Tientsin, will be held on March 5, in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. Reports of the officers will be made and new directors will be elected.

J. B. Powell, editor and manager of *Millard's Review*, (Shanghai), who has been visiting in Peking for a fortnight, is leaving for Shanghai tomorrow by way of Tientsin where he will stop for two or three days.

A. G. Cox, chief engineer of the Canton-Hankow Railway, who was in Peking to attend the conference of the Preliminary Engineering Conference of the Commission on Railway Technics, has returned to Hankow.

The Knights of Columbus entertained the members of the 15th U. S. Infantry at the Empire Theatre on Wednesday in Tientsin, when Julian Eltinge and his American vaudeville artists presented the "Julian Eltinge Revue, 1919."

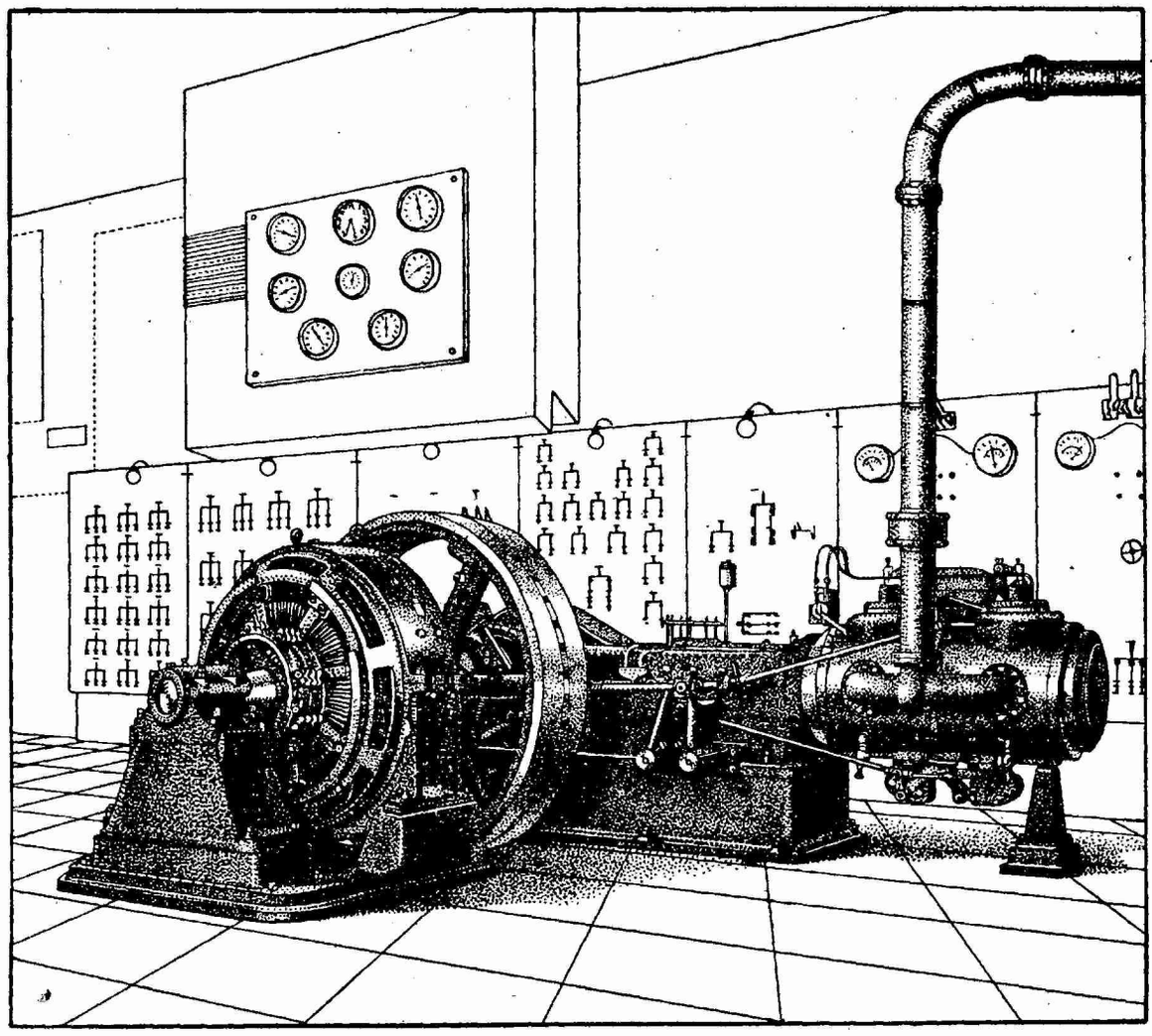
The extension to the Grand Hotel de Peking will be opened to the public today. Special dinners and dance music under the direction of Professor Brigida are some of the features of the occasion. Six hundred persons will be present.

A cable reached Peking on February 23, announcing the death of Dr. Gatrell, representative in Peking of the International Banking Corporation. Dr. Gatrell died in America where he had gone a few months to recuperate his health.

Uneasiness is felt here in Peking on account of the report that the Yangtsekiang Tuchuns have effected a union of strength amongst themselves. General Li Shun, Military Governor, Kiangsu, is to be the leader of the Alliance, it is here reported.

A Peking student delegate, Kuo Wei-chen, who has returned from a trip to Shanghai, reports that the situation in that city is very favorable for the patriots. The Chamber of Commerce, Students' and Peoples' Unions, are working in close harmony.

Hsu En-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese-American Bank, is leaving tomorrow for Shanghai on a business trip. He will stop over at Tientsin, Nanking and Hangchow to study the financial conditions and will be away from Peking for a fortnight.



THE SKINNER UNIVERSAL UNAFLOW ENGINE

Direct connected to electric generator

The most efficient steam engine within its capacity for supplying power to mills, factories, municipal power plants, etc.

The UNAFLOW has for its chief feature the elimination of "Initial Condensation" losses encountered in other reciprocating engines.

By cooling of the cylinder surfaces, it obtains, with only its one cylinder, as good or better economy than can be obtained in a more expensive compound or triple-expansion engine.

Andersen, Mey

Engineering

HEAD OFFI

Branches—Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Kalgan, Mukden, Peking, Tientsin,

E 5

Telephone
Central 778

12-026

Helping The Plant Over Its Fuel Burden

GOOD prices for manufactured articles encourage more production and demand more power.

Good profits for the goods produced attract more capital and enables a company to place itself on a more efficient basis.

A power plant produces more power at less cost when up-to-date machinery is installed and, in view of the approved types of engines available for China and a competent organization equipped to properly install them, no plant should stagger under a burden of excessive coal costs.

Such installations require the supervision of trained engineers experienced in the Chinese field. They must be men who know how the plant should be laid out; the properties of the coal to be used; the availability of water supply; labor charges and all phases of activity which operate to produce an efficient plant operating at low cost.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., is prepared to provide detailed drawings, plans and sketches, supply the machinery and supervise the installation of any power plant from the largest to the smallest. Its facilities are at the service of any organization which is faced with the problem of opening up a new plant or of placing its present one on a more efficient basis.

ver & Co., Ltd.

and Machinery

CE—SHANGHAI

Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong,
Tsinan, Urga, Vladivostock, Yunnanfu.

Cable Address
DANICA

12-027

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the Following Machines

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Revolving Flat Cards	Drawing Frames	Twisters
Conveying	Sliver Lap Machines	Roving Frames	Reels
Distributing	Ribbon Lap Machines	Spinning Frames	Quillers
Picking	Combing Machines	Spoolers	Looms

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

Openers	Card Feeds	Revolving Flat Cards	Spinning Frames
Pickers	Full Roller Cards	Derby Doublers	Spoolers
Willows	Condensers	Roving Frames	Twisters

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Full Roller Cards	Condensers	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates Furnished

SOLE AGENTS

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc.

SHANGHAI.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has accepted the resignation of Dr. T. Y. Lok as president of the Tsinghua College and appointed Dr. Hawkling Yen, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who returned from the Peace Conference, acting president.

E. B. Price of the American legation and F. S. Williams of the American Trading Company returned to Peking on Tuesday after a hunting trip of seven days in Shansi Province. They are said to have had first rate sport but to have found the weather too cold for comfort.

The China Medical Missionary Conference opened on Februnry 21, in Peking with a reception in the Administration Building of the Peking Union Medical College, more popularly known as the Rockefeller Hospital. Two hundred and fifty delegates attended the conference.

More than 200 persons, mostly from the American communities in Peking and Tientsin, attended Dr. and Mrs. Tenney's Washington Birthday reception at the American legation on Monday. Mrs. J. T. Spencer and Mrs. David Lattimore presided over the tea-table and were surrounded by guests.

Harry F. Payne of the American Bank Note Company gave a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Messrs. Thomas Simmons and Frazier Hunt. Mr. Payne, who has just returned to Peking from a trip to Japan, is leaving for a short business trip to Shanghai.

A fire occurred at the premises of General Chang Hsun, No. 1 Section, in the former German Concession, Tientsin, on Wednesday morning, when a number of outhouses were destroyed. The British Fire Brigade was practising on the Bund at the time and was able to reach the scene of the conflagration at once.

Captain Chafee and Lieutenant A. A. Hunter, of the American Red Cross, are spending a few days in Peking as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Burgess of the Peking Y. M. C. A. Messrs. Chafee and Hunter have spent the last three years in Egypt and Syria doing war relief work and are now on their way to America.

Miss Ernestine Friedman, National Industrial Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in America, is in Peking at the Y. W. C. A. Miss Friedman was asked to come to China by the Federation of Women's Boards as Chairman of the Social Service Commission. After attending the conference held at Shanghai in January, she was at Canton, and Hankow.

Charles W. Wood and Stanley H. High, American journalists who spent a month in Peking in connection with the Methodist Conference, have left for Mukden, Korea and Japan. Mr. Wood will arrive in the United States late in April and intends to make a lecturing tour throughout America before returning to China in the summer of this year.

Police Commissioner Yang I-te of Tientsin has announced that in view of the unsettled local situation which called forth the recent order prohibiting street-speaking it is impossible for the police to make an exception in the case of the National Prayer Week campaign of the China-for-Christ movement. The campaign began in Tientsin on February 25.

Thirty-seven cloth shops in Tientsin have resumed their relations with Japanese dealers and the sale of Japanese goods. Fifty-four managers and employees of these shops have been discharged from New Year because of their acquiescence in boycott enforcement, but the majority of the shops are still in favor of relentless boycott of Japanese goods.

The Fukien gentry in Peking held a meeting on February 25 at the Fukien Club and passed a resolution urging the government to prevent the exportation of rice from their province. Brigadier-General Wang is said to have sold all the rice produced in the district of Hsi Ho for export and there is likely to be a shortage for local consumption.

On Tuesday evening the retiring British Minister Sir John Jordan, was entertained to a farewell dinner by the Anglo-Chinese Society in the Waichiaopu at Peking. About 150 persons attended the dinner. Sir Reginald Gamble presided and the guest of the evening sat on his right, and General Chin Yun-peng, Prime Minister, on his left. Next to Sir John sat Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister to London.

Yeh Kung-cho, High Industrial Commissioner, was entertained by fifty-six prominent members of the various metropolitan commercial guilds on February 16, in the reception room of the General Chamber of Commerce. In the course of a speech, he put forward the ideal of the carrying of Chinese goods to foreign countries in Chinese ships, and of their distribution by Chinese mercantile establishments.

A communication from the Shanghai Wine and Tobacco Merchants Association which is being sent to every Chamber throughout the country was received by the Tientsin and Peking Chambers of Commerce on Wednesday. It attacks in strong terms the conclusion of the Wine and Tobacco Loan with the Pacific Development Co., and the administration of China's wine and tobacco revenue by Mr. Williams and foreign advisers.

Mr. Willing Spencer, first secretary of the American Legation, Peking, delivered an address on the life of Abraham Lincoln before the students and faculty and their friends at the Tungchow American School on February 12. In addition, Mr. Spencer reviewed the American Boy Scout Troops at the school and told the boys of boy scout work in Panama, Costa Rica and other South American countries where Mr. Spencer has served as charge d'affaires or in other diplomatic capacities.

A shipment of beef carcasses belonging to the Mongolian Trading Company, an American firm, for Vladivostok, was held up by the Tientsin Customs recently, because the meat did not have the inspection guarantee of the Chinese sanitary authorities. The shippers applied to the Chinese Police Administration for a permit. The Police, working together with the Peiyang Sanitary Bureau (formerly Plague Prevention Bureau), was unable to grant the permit as the regulations dating from 1915 demand the inspection of the cattle by regular officials before slaughtering. Finally a special license was arranged to allow the release of the shipment in this instance. The police, desiring to prevent a repetition of such an accident, are publishing, the regulations of the sanitary bureau in the foreign press.

Peking, February 28, 1920.

News from Central China

The American community of Hankow entertained their friends on the evening of February 21, at a ball in celebration of the anniversary of George Washington's birthday.

An application for right of way for a trackless tramway service was turned down by the British Municipal Council of Hankow, according to their annual report for 1919.

The consular officials of Hankow were entertained at a banquet by the governors of Hupeh at their yamen in Wuchang on the Chinese New Year Day. Many prominent Chinese officials attended.

Since the postal savings bank was formed in Hankow last July the total amount of postal savings in the Hankow district has advanced to about $9,300 which is greater than those at Shanghai and Tientsin.

The Chinese Taoists' Guild of Hankow has been formed recently, and nearly all the Taoists are now members. Taoism in China takes the name from Tao, the beginning of all things. It is a very curious system of mystical and superstitious practices.

The tri-annual Diocesan Synod of the American Church Mission commences today an the Boone University campus, Wuchang. Representatives of the various Episcopal Churches in this center meet to discuss problems concerning religious and educational work of the church.

The Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang have sent another telegram to the administrations at Peking and Canton pointing out their sufferings through internal discord and urging upon both the necessity of healing immediately the senseless and dissipating breach between them.

Another Chinese bank along modern lines has been organized in Hankow by natives from the Huangpei district, birthplace of former President General Li Yuan-hung. The bank is known as the Huangpei Bank of Commerce, and has the official sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Strong opposition has been caused among the Chinese in Hankow against the Japanese concession at Hankow having been extended over the stipulated area. The officials in Wuchang have been urged to bring this matter to the attention of the Peking authorities, so that the latter may take it up with the Japanese officials through proper channels.

Nineteen new buildings are now being built in the concessional district of Hankow, and several of them when finished will be the finest and largest buildings hitherto erected in Hankow. This indicates the growing importance of Hankow as the commercial metropolis of the interior of China, and it looks as if Hankow were preparing for a period of vast commercial prosperity.

General Wu Pei-fu, of the Northern military party, and Defense Commissioner at Changteh Hunan, is strongly opposing direct negotiations with the Japanese on the Shantung question. He stated in a telegram to Peking that if the government submissively comply with the note of Mr. Obata and proceed to negotiate with them, they will be evidently courting their Japanese backers.

The Si Hua Match Factory of Hankow, the only large Chinese match factory in Central China, is planning to enlarge its output in view of the greater

demand for matches developed following the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. It is understood that new machines have been ordered from Shanghai. Besides a large local demand in Hankow, the product of this factory is enjoying a very good market in the interior.

Another case of military rioting following the pay of the troops being far in arrears and with serious consequences occurred in a district up the Han River. The money sent by the provincial government to pay up part of arrears arrived there one day too late; otherwise this unhappy event would have been averted. Many rich shops were looted and about two hundred soldiers joined in the riot.

The president of the Pao An Hui Union in Hankow left for Peking this week to urge the government to abandon negotiations with Japanese for loans connected with the municipal development of Hankow. Much press comment disapproving this Japanese loan appeared in the local Chinese newspapers, and the fear was expressed that the government might use this loan for some useless purpose other than developing a Greater Hankow.

An ambitious project for the Yangtze River Conservancy work has been brought out in a recent issue of the *Shipping and Engineering*. The interesting suggestion concerns the dredging of certain channels and crossings in the Yangtze River by dredgers, whereby vessels of deep draft would be enabled to get to Hankow at all times of the year, and not be handicaped during the low water season. Regarding the cost of the proposed scheme, the suggestion is that this would be the concern of the shipping companies on the Yangtze and the Chinese government.

Dr. Elliot I. Osgood of Chuchow, Anhwei, left for Shanghai on February 16, and will proceed for Yunnanfu via Canton, Hongkong and Haiphong, as a representative of the Foreign Christian Mission to effect the release of Dr. A. L. Shelton, a missionary from Kansas, from the hands of the bandits. Dr. Osgood will first go to Canton for a conference with the United States Consular officials, and then to Yunnanfu following the failure of British, French and American legations to secure Dr. Shelton's release. Dr. Shelton is now still alive, and has been able to communicate with the French priests.

Captain Robert Dollar and his son J. Harold Dollar of the Dollar Steamship Company visited Hankow last week from Shanghai, and left for Shanghai on February 24, on their return to the United States. Captain Dollar takes great interest in the "Y" work, and has generously contributed to the Chinese Y. M. C. A. of Wuchang the means to buy the association building site in Wuchang and to erect new up-to-date buildings. They were entertained at dinner at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. building on February 23, by members of the association and some prominent foreigners in Hankow. Dr. T. C. Yen, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway and president of the association, acted as chairman. Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, superintendent of Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, then spoke in Chinese, being ably interpreted by Dr. L. N. Chang, graduate of Yale and attorney and Counsellor at law in Hankow. Dr. Woo said that Captain Dollar during his whole life exhibited a type of manhood which was a source of inspiration to all who were acquainted with it. Geary Gardner, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, speaking for the foreign guests, said that the way in which the Dollar family took every opportunity to show their friendly feelings for the Chinese went a long way toward promoting harmony between the Chinese and foreigners. The last speaker was Captain Dollar who opened his speech by emphasizing the importance of Christian training for the younger generation of Chinese, since they are shortly to play an important role. The Y. M. C. A., he added is doing a splendid work which he is always glad to help. Captain Dollar believed, he said, that there is a great future before China and particularly the Yangtze valley portion of it. Hankow would yet grow into a great commercial center second to none. The country, is a good country, rich in food and minerals and along this river will yet be seen the great coal and steel center of the world. The minerals are here in abundance with the surface of them little more than scratched; there is an abundance of cheap and competent labor, and everything necessary for a great future. Although at present, he remarked, there is a handicap in the fact that deep sea steamers can reach the port only during eight months of the year, the river can easily be regulated to permit steamers of thirty feet draft to come up river everyday of the year. Commerce is shifting westward, and he believed that the Pacific Ocean would soon become the center of the world's trade. It is not the Yangtze valley alone, he added, which would be served; Szechuen, which is as great as Japan, and hitherto cut off from the world, would be linked up, and Hankow will become one of the great centers of the Far East. Reminding his hearers of the senseless breach between the North and the South in China, he likened both to a man standing on a broken bridge, and the speculators could see the danger of an impending collapse better than he could.

Hankow, February 28, 1920.

News from South China

Hu Han-min, former Governor-General of Kwangtung, addressed the Canton Young Men's Association on the evening of February 12.

The proposed Tramway Company has begun surveying for the trolley line in Canton city. Before the line is completed, the company will run a motor-bus service.

Three Canton Naval officers were shot on February 13, by order of the Military Governor for the offense of assisting in the smuggling of rice to outports.

More than a thousand bags of rice smuggled on board a steamer to Hongkong by the rice merchants were recently seized by the authorities in Swatow. All the rice boats were burned publicly.

The Acting Civil Governor of Canton is making many persons happy by appointing them members of the newly organized Bureau for the Promotion of Industrials. No work is being done by the Bureau, however.

The Cantonese who celebrated February 20, as the old calendar New Year have reported that their year end collections were good, as the year's successful crops in silk and rice have made money easy for the inland inhabitants.

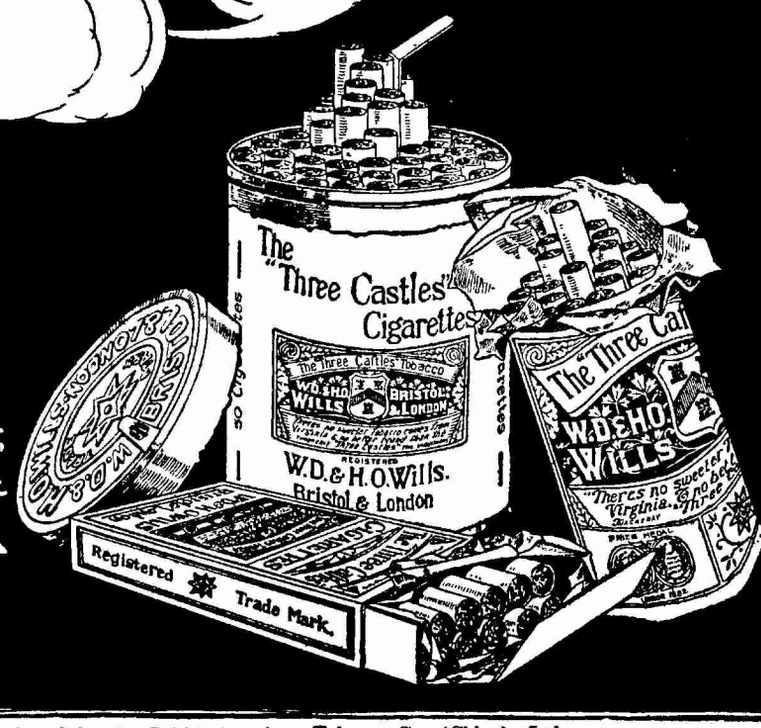
"The Three Castles"

Virginia Cigarettes

Smoked 'round the World—

Guaranteed manufactured in England....

Made in—Regular, Magnum and Super-Magnum Sizes.....



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

12-031

PAY BY CHECK

$1 opens a Savings Account
$100 opens a Checking Account

CURRENT ACCOUNTS
TAELS MEXICAN DOLLARS

SAVING ACCOUNTS
TAELS STERLING
MEXICAN DOLLARS AMERICAN GOLD

FIXED DEPOSITS
TAELS STERLING
YEN FRANCS
MEXICAN DOLLARS AMERICAN GOLD

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Over 3,700 Accounts

The Rev. and Mrs. Huie Kin, of the Chinese Presbyterian Church in New York, who have been visiting their daughters in Shanghai, Changsha and Peking are now in Canton waiting for passage to return to America.

The Bureau of Finance of the Cantonese soldiers stationed in Lung Kai district has recently enforced a regulation governing the sales of liquor and tobacco and will have to obtain a license. The license is good only to the holder and non-transferable.

Henry McRae, Director of the Universal Film Company of America, accompanied by Miss Marie Walcamp, arrived at Hongkong on February 16. The company is not doing any sensational stunts in Hongkong. The party intends to visit Canton.

The Ling Tung Student's Union, composed of representatives from different schools in Swatow, has decided to establish a Student's Cooperative Public Store for selling native goods only. The store is expected to be open after Chinese New Year.

Miss Muriel Whiting, a trained horticulturist, from London, has recently arrived in Canton and will have charge of developing the Kung Yee Medical and Hospital grounds. Miss Whiting has come at her own expense and is contributing her services gratuitously.

The "Macao Aerial Transport Company," a subsidiary service in the route arranged by the Far Eastern Aviation Company, is now in course of formation and, on completion, will include Macao, Hongkong and Canton in its field of operations. When the Service gets well under way, a permanent terminus will be established in "Aeria Preta," part of the Macao territory.

The Canton Press Association has notified all newspapers in Hongkong, Macao and different districts of the province that a National Press Convention will be held in Canton next May 5, and has also requested them to participate in the convention. They have been asked to send a representative to Canton at an early date to assist in the preparation for the opening of the convention.

Colonel Lau Yin-shan, stationed near Macao, has recently requested the Canton Military Governor for funds to construct a telephone between Chinshan and Heungchow. The estimates for constructing the lines, including materials and apparatus, is $3,640. The Military Governor has already authorized the Commissioner of Finance to give the sum to the Colonel for this purpose.

More than a hundred members of the National Assembly in Canton have left the city for their homes to celebrate the Chinese New Year. It is not expected that the Assembly will have a quorum for business for some weeks to come.

General Cheng Kai-wen, commanding the Third Division of the Yunnanese Troops in Kwangtung, has protested against his dismissal by General Li Kuan-yuan, Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnanese Army, on the ground that no one but the military Governor of Yunnan has the right to dismiss him. The Yunnan Governor has replaced Li Kan-yuan with Li Lieh-chun; but the Kwangtung Governor objected. The question has not yet been settled.

H. W.

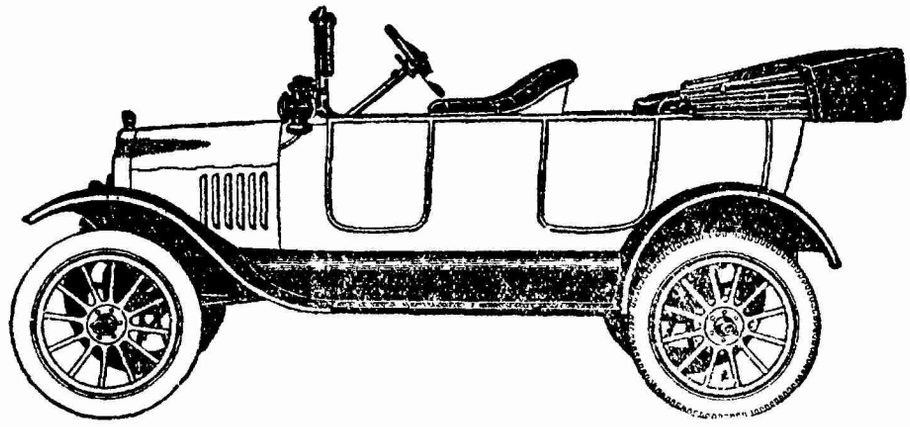
Canton, February 21, 1920.

Who's Who in China

Iuming Suez
New Chinese Consul-General to New York
(史悠明)

Ford

Ford Supremacy—



LIES in the low cost of upkeep, the unparalleled performance and stability, the ease of manipulation, the simplicity of construction, year 'round use and expert mechanical service. Ford supremacy is no better measured than by the fact than more than one-half the world's motor cars are Fords. Estimate what this means and you will appreciate the necessity of buying your Ford at once. The present exchange makes the most attractive price of—

TAELS 700

SOLE AGENTS

The Hudford Garage

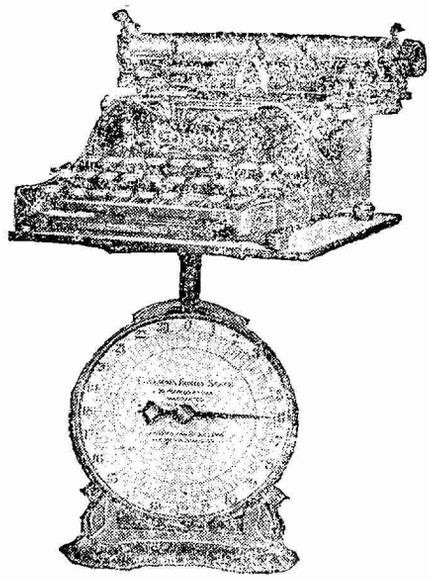
DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LIMITED

Telephone, Central—322 **89-91 Rue Montauban, SHANGHAI**

12-033

CORONA

Weight Six Pounds- Folds Into a Handy Carrying Case—



THE unrivalled light weight of the CORONA and its ability to fold into a handy carrying case places the "Personal Writing Machine" in a realm of its own. Nor is this all for the CORONA gives every possible service that may be demanded of a typewriter.

There is only one CORONA—only one machine giving such service. On board ship, on the train, in the home, in the office, in the class-room, in the field, anywhere that a rest may be found for this product of mechanical genius, there may be established your office. It is always ready at any time to perform any writing service you may require.

The price is only—

$60

Sole Agents in China

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.

SHANGHAI

12-034

Iuming Suez, the newly appointed Chinese Consul-General to New York, is forty years of age and was born in Ningpo. He attended the Church Missionary Society Day School at his native place as a boy. For three years he studied Chinese classics under a private tutor.

At the age of thirteen, Mr. Suez enrolled at the Anglo-Chinese College in Shanghai where he stayed for half a year. Later he attended the English High School in the same city. In 1895 he joined St. John's University where he graduated in February of 1901.

After his graduation at St. John's, Mr. Suez was appointed Headmaster of the Chinese Polytechnic Institute of Shanghai. Here he served for two years. In 1903 he joined the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council in the capacity of Translator and Chinese Chief Clerk. He served the Council for seven years, and then left it of his own accord. In 1910 and 1911 he was in banking business.

In the fall of 1911 Mr. Suez became English secretary and superintendent of Post and Telegraph at Gyangtse, Tibet. Later he was promoted to be Chinese Trade agent of Gyangtse and concurrently appointed as superintendent of the Gyangtse Trade Mart. A few months later a mutiny of the garrisons stationed at that locality broke out, which was immediately followed by the first revolution resulting in the establishment of the Republic. Through his offices the mutinous garrisons, which would otherwise have been terminated, were repatriated to China. Mr. Suez was the last man to leave the Tibetan outpost. During his stay there he had the most thrilling experience in his life, and was on the best terms with the British trade agents.

After leaving Gyangtse, he went to Kalimpong in East Bengal, India, whither he had been sent on a special mission. Prior to the Simla Conference in 1913, he was, however, recalled to Peking and transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for service. Ever since he joined the Foreign Ministry he has been in the Political Affairs Department. His official rank is junior secretary of the Foreign Office.

On December 5, 1919, Mr. Suez was appointed Consul-General to New York. It is a promotion which he well deserves. He will leave for America about the first of March. He expects to join the s. s. Nile at Yokohama on March 9. Mrs. Suez will join him next fall.

Among the other positions Mr. Suez used to hold was the Acting Judge of the Shanghai Prize Court in 1918. He also served many commissions in both advisory and technical capacities. In 1918 he was instrumental in securing the release of the Kyle party which was held up by bandits for ransom in Honan. Mr. Kyle was the then Engineer-in-chief of the Chuchow-Chinchow Railway.

Mr. Suez has received the fourth class Wen Hu (Or Tiger) Decoration from the Chinese government on account of his loyal services. He is one of the promising young Chinese diplomats. A friend of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to America, he will undoubtedly find his New York duty a pleasant one.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

February 27. American Consulate wireless station, Shanghai, opened.——American aviators arrive in China to open Hongkong, Canton, Macao air route.

February 28. Shanghai students laud banks which denied China recent loan.

March 2. Premier Chin Yun-pang submits his resignation, according to Peking information.—U. S. military attache at Peking sent to aid Dr. Shelton, captive of bandits in Yunnan.

March 3. Sir John Jordan arrives in Shanghai enroute to England.——Armed conflict reported at Shiuchow between Generals Li Lieh-chun and Li Kung-yaun over recall of latter by military governor of Yunnan.

SIBERIA

February 26. Zemstvo provisional government asks China to hand over Kalmikoff who is said to have entered Manchuria.

February 27. Japanese evacuating Amur district.

February 29. Vladivostok new capital of Siberia under "All-Russian" regime.

March 2. Harbin report says peace pact has been signed between Zemstvo government and Japanese.

JAPAN

February 26. Japanese government sends troops to quell rioting of strikers at Osaka iron works.

February 29. Osaka Iron Workers win demands and resume work.——Japanese government issues statement explaining dissolving of Diet over suffrage question.

March 2. Osaka newspapers score Premier Hara for his stand on suffrage issue.

GENERAL

February 26. Clemenceau calls on President Deschanel to enforce treaty provisions.——Hoover asks that American political parties drop treaty of peace as an election issue.——India restricts export of rice.

February 27. Allies prepare documents against war criminals for Leipsig court.—— Resolution introduced into senate asking for second peace conference.——President Wilson denies ship sale pact with Great Britain.

February 28. First vote taken on treaty of peace in U. S. Senate results in readoption of Republican resolutions, some Democrats joining the opposing forces.——U. S. manufacturers protest curtailment of foreign trade appropriation.——Campaign starts in England to prevent the return of Turkey to the Sultan's rule.

February 29. Resolution introduced into U. S. House asking for investigation of resignation of Secretary Lansing.——New Jersey House passes 3 ½ percent liquor bill.——Canada subsidizes new Vancouver dry dock.

March 1. Irish Home Rule bill formally presented in House of Commons.——Cotton mill strikers in riots.——Argentine roused by a series of strike riots.

March 2. Sinn Feiners assault police with bombs in County Cork.——Bainbridge Colby announced as new United States Secretary of State.——League of Nations Council decides Germany must have better food in order for people to exist.

March 3. Trotsky announces first nation making peace with Russia will get commercial advantages. ——President Wilson insists no compromise should be made in Adriatic settlements.——Sir Auckland Geddes appointed British Ambassador to the United States.

CHENGTU CREPE SILK.

Nothing better or more beautiful supplied in plain or figured, in White, Ivory, Grey, Blue, Pink, Green.

50 Chinese Ft. long, 2 Chinese Ft. wide. $24.75 per roll.
50 Chinese Ft. long, 1 ft. 4 in. Chinese, wide, $16.00 per roll.

Crepe scarfs, drawn work ends, $3.50 each or $38.50 per dozen.
Crepe scarfs, fringed ends, $3.25 each or $33.00 per dozen.

Postage, Export duty extra.

American Chinese Drug Co.

CHUNGKING, CHINA

Codes A.B.C. 5th. edition and Western Union.

Chung Mei Trading Corporation

S—11 Ningpo Road

SHANGHAI, CHINA

Cable: "Chungmei Shanghai" All Codes

Import-Export-Commission

President: C. C. Nieh Sec'y & Treas: S. S. Chow

Men and Events

Frederick Tillson, manager of foreign publicity for Montgomery Ward & Co., has arrived in Shanghai on an investigation tour. He is staying at the Palace Hotel.

Miss Reaburn, formerly attached to the Embassy at Tokio and who has recently arrived in Shanghai, has opened an office in the Astor House Hotel, as public stenographer.

"Tibetan Buddhism," was the subject discussed by Theodore Sorensen, at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on March 4, at the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai.

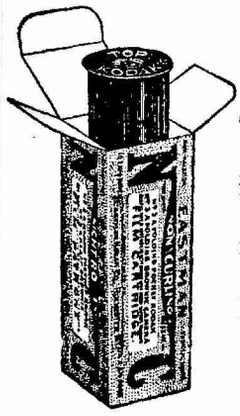
Paul Page Whitham, U. S. Trade Commissioner to China, accompanied by Mrs. Whitham, passed through Shanghai on Tuesday, March 2, on the s. s. *Venzuela*, enroute to America.

S. Tungfan Hsu, secretary for foreign affairs to the Civil Governor of Shangtung, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday evening, March 2, from Tsinan. He is staying at the Yip Ping Shan Hotel.

W. G. Avery, general manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai, returned after a short trip of investigation at different points in South China and Manila this week. He was accompanied by Mrs. Avery.

It has been announced that the cable between Guam and Midway has been repaired and telegrams to the United States are now being accepted to America, by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company.

S. Trumper of the British American Tobacco Co., Shanghai, arrived in Shanghai after several weeks spent in Manila and Hongkong, on the s. s. *Venzuela*, on



Mail the next Roll

TO US. OUR SERVICE is PROMPT and satisfactory for developing and printing—ENLARGEMENTS TO ORDER.

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

SHANGHAI

Tuesday, March 2. He was accompanied by Mrs. Trumper.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wolsiffer of the British American Tobacco Co., returned to Shanghai this week after a month's visit in Manila. Mr. and Mrs. Wolsiffer were married on January 24, and departed for Manila on their wedding trip.

A. R. Hagar of the International Correspondence Schools, Shanghai, after several months visit in Manila, and points in South China, returned to Shanghai on Thursday, February 26. Mr. Hagar plans to depart for America on March 27, on the *s. s. Ecuador*.

The future extension of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department, will be discussed by Edward Ezra, at a public meeting of the Civic League to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Friday, March 5, at 5:30 p.m. The meeting will be presided over by Cecil Holliday.

Jenner Hogg, one of Shanghai's oldest residents, died at his home on Thursday morning, February 26. He was 83 years old and has been a resident in Shanghai for the last 63 years. Mr. Hogg is the member of the Board of Directors of many local firms and had a membership in practically all of the local clubs and organizations.

D.H. Lawson, for many years Western representative of the *Kansas City Star*, has associated himself with Carson Taylor, publisher of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, (Manila, P. I.), and has taken up his work with that publication. Mr. Lawson succeeds A. R. Puohy, who is retiring after twelve years as advertising and business manager of the paper.

"Chinese Railways at the end of 1919," was the subject of a paper read before the members of the Engineering Society of China by W. O. Leitch, on Tuesday, March 3. The paper was illustrated by a map, showing the goyernment, private and foreign concession railways in operation, those under construction and the proposed new lines.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister at Peking who is on his way to England to retire after many years of service in China, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday evening, March 2, and was the guest of Sir Everard Fraser.

Sir John Jordan was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the China Association at the Shanghai Club on Wednesday evening. He departed on Thursday morning, on the *s. s. Kashmir*. The Municipal Police Reserve formed a guard of honor.

China's Y.M.C.A. Movement had Beginning in Tientsin

BY EMILY F. BOSTWICK

(The following article by Miss Emily F. Bostwick, of Tungchow, Chihli, gives an interesting account of the origin of the Y. M. C. A. in Tientsin, the first city in China to organize a Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, and the first city in China to have had the first Association Secretary sent out by the International Committee of North America, D. W. Lyon, who arrived in that port on October 5th, 1895. Miss Bostwick is a sister of H. J. Bostwick, of the American Board Mission, who played no small part in the organization of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. Her article is timely in view of the approaching celebration of the 25th anniversary of the first Association in China and the simultaneous holding of the 7th Convention of the Y. M. C. A. in Tientsin from April 1 to 5 when Mr. Lyon, Y. M. C. A. pioneer, representatives from the Association movement in America, India, Philippine Islands and other countries, and delegates from all over his country to the number of eight hundred will be present).

Tientsin is certainly a hustling city in 1920, but it was a pretty wide-awake community way back in 1895. If it had agressive citizens then the history of the Young Men's Christian Association in China would not read just as it does now. Those were the days of war between China and Japan. The unsettled condition of society caused some anxiety amongst foreigners in Peking. The foreign Ambassadors there did not care to have the population of their nationals increased in that city, not knowing but that all who were already there might have to leave for Tientsin, which was protected by no less than six warships of as many nations. Had the full program of the Japanese government been carried out at that time—Tientsin bombarded and taken, the march to Peking would have been an undoubted success, as China's army was not well organized. Just why the war was concluded without the fulfilment of that plan was perhaps explained by an answer given by a Japanese military official manner to an American lady in Tientsin, who asked the reason; that, although it was an irresponsible Japanese individual who fired the pistol shot which wounded Li Hung Chang when he went to Japan during the armistice to sue for peace, their government had to make some concession to atone for the insult to their state guest. The concession was the abandonment of their march on China's capital.

As the wife of Dr. B. C. Atterbury (sister of "The St. John of North China," Dr. Walter Lowrie), was not well, the doctor buried their silver in his garden in the Presbyterian Mission compound in Peking, and brought his family to Tientsin for the winter. Dr. Atterbury was a "live-wire" medical missionary, and was ill content to be idle that winter, so started a dispensary at his own expense in connection with the American Board chapel in the native city where he held daily clinics for the Chinese poor. He also learned of the large number of English-speaking Chinese students then assembled in Tientsin from all parts of the Empire, in government Medical, Naval, Military, Telegraph and other schools. Many were from Mission Schools as they only could pass the competitive examinations which admitted them to the Tientsin institutions. When sent out by Li Hung Chang to gather students for the Medical College, Dr. C. D. Tenney told the old Earl that he should have to look

in Mission Schools for the large majority of such young men, and His Excellency replied, "Very well they will make good students." Dr. Atterbury became interested in this group and through them with a still larger number, and organized them into a club. He asked of the American Board Mission the privilege of building a Club House in the compound, with entrance from Taku Road. He bore the entire expense of this building of two rooms, furnished it, and started a library for the young men. They frequented the place and much enjoyed it. This club was *all but* a Y. M. C. A. A Christian Association was in Dr. Atterbury's mind, but he had not quite decided how to turn it into that organization when word came that the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in America was to send a general secretary to China to have his headquarters in Peking. It was also learned that this new worker was to be D. Willard Lyon, son of Presbyterian missionaries in Central China, one of the "Ready-made" missionaries returning to the land of his birth, and that with him was to come his bride, whose sister later came out under the Presbyterian Board, Mrs. Miller, now of Shuntefu.

A meeting was called of all the missionaries in Tientsin at which it was suggested that a letter signed by all the missionaries be sent to Shanghai to await the arrival of Mr. Lyon stating the facts concerning conditions in Tientsin, and a sincere request that he forego his immediate place for going to Peking and settle for a year at least in the port city of North China. He was told of the English-speaking students, that many were Christians, of the club organized by Dr. Atterbury, and of the Doctor's generous offer to give over to the care of the Y.M.C.A. representative of the Club, Club House, etc. It was further stated that there were none of the English-speaking students, or very few, in Peking, and although it would entail hard work on the new secretary, it was thought that if he would bide for a time in Tientsin, he could carry on work in English amongst these students while studying the Chinese language. This invitation was unanimous. Not only were the missionaries giving it, but many of the foreign business men were also eagerly interested.

On a Sunday afternoon after the arrival of Dr. Lyon a great mass meeting for men only was held in Temperance Hall. To this all English-speaking students of the city had been invited and all foreign gentlemen who were interested, so not only the missionaries were there, but many English and American business men. The work of the Y. M. C. A. was explained, and an organization perfected, taking the "Club" as a nucleus, and that day, if my memory serves me correctly, a membership of *one hundred Chinese* was enrolled! Did not the interruption of the plans of the International Committee in America seem warrantable? The Club House presented by Dr. Atterbury was outgrown at once, but who was happier than he? Headquarters was an immediate need. The subject was taken under consideration. Mr. Lyon said the policy of the Y. M. C. A. in sending secretaries abroad required that no appeal for money for buildings could be sent home to the U. S. until at least money for the land had been provided on the field. Two kind friends of the new organization, an American and an Englishman, Dr. C. D. Tenney, now acting U. S. Minister in Peking, and Mr. Edmond Cousins, agent for Jardine, Mattheson & Co., much loved by the entire foreign community of Tientsin, and for

POND'S

Look Your Best at All Times

THERE are times when you would give all you own to look your very best.

Why not look your best at all times? This is how it is made possible.

Before you powder, take a little bit of ***Pond's Vanishing Cream*** on your finger tips. Smooth it lightly over your face. At once the cool, fragrant cream disappears. You feel the tenseness around your eyes and mouth relax.

Your skin is smoother—fresher.

Now powder your face as usual. The powder will ***stay on two or three times as long.*** Do this always before powdering. It makes the powder look more natural. It gives your skin a new transparent lovliness, an exquisite softness that makes you look your very best.

And it will never embarrass you by coming out in a wretched shine.

POND'S

12-038

many years a pillar in the Union Church and its Sunday School, owned pieces of land adjoining one another, which they thought a most suitable location, and both were generously inclined to donate the real estate. Mr. Lyon saw the trend of their kind thoughts, and, though much appreciating it, headed it off, asking the gentlemen not to give it, but if they felt inclined to set a price to which the Chinese could attain, to let the members of the organization have the pleasure of buying it. The students had a committee out with subscription papers, and in about three weeks the sum needed for the land was in hand!

There was no Language School in Peking at that time, and busy as Mr. Lyon was with the work that had been thrust at him on his arrival, he faithfully studied Chinese with his teacher and made wonderful progress. Later, when another secretary was sent out to relieve him in Tientsin, he moved on to this city, Tungchow, where a Christian Association was flourishing amongst the students in the Mission College, and here Mr. Lyon had a better chance for language study. Eventually he went to Peking for a time. Four years after he began his work in China came the Boxer upheaval, but think of the results today. How many Y. M. C. A. secretaries in China, and the glorious work accomplished. It is good news, indeed, that has recently come that Mr. Lyon's health is such that, after this year of rest in America where he was invalided home a year ago, he is to be allowed to return to China for one month to be present at the celebration in Tientsin on April 25, anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. in China.

Tungchow, Chihli, February 28, 1920.

Mrs. Gamewell Tells of Trip to Yunnan

With three Chinese girls dressed to represent the most important tribes of Yunnan to illustrate her talk Mrs. Frank D. Gamewell, author of the "Gateway to China," and "New Life Currents in China," told of her experiences and vividly described the country in southern Yunnan, in an address before the American Woman's Club on Tuesday, March 2, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai. Mrs. Gamewell accompanied a party of Chinese missionaries into Yunnan last year and related her personal experiences on the trip after leaving Shanghai. At the time the journey was made the old route was taken up the Yangste River to Hankow and Ichang and thence to Chungking. From there the party went over the rough mountainous country and across the border into Yunnan. On the trip, Mrs. Gamewell stated, they were accosted by bandits as the country at that time was infested with them. Mrs. Gamewell described the country—some of the most beautiful scenery to be seen anywhere and how the Chinese must be proud to overlook the beautiful mountainous hills, knowing they belong to them. The people are kind, gentle and loving and the speaker urged that the members of the club not forget them. She had some dolls, and curios collected during her visit which she had on display.

Mrs. H. E. Page and Mrs. Lang were the tea hostesses for the afternoon. A short business meeting was held previous to the talk by Mrs. Gamewell at which the following were elected to membership in the the club: H. R. Cooper, John B. Rhodes, Gardner Crane, C. H. Robinson, Carl Crow and Miss Mabel Morell.

MODERN CHINA

Is no better typified than by the WING ON COMPANY'S complete department store of Shanghai, which is an intermingling of that which is best in the products of China and the Orient and the choicest goods of the Western World. This institution is operated along the most modern plans of department store management and as such has won the patronage and admiration of both the foreign and native residents of the city and country alike.

THE GOODS OF CHINA

China has been known for centuries for its artistry in many lines, for its silks and satins, for its embrodideries and laces, furs, ivories, and many other things. In the departments of the WING ON store may be found the highest type of these goods selected by connisseurs for the pleasure and convenience of our patrons.

THE GOODS OF ENGLAND AND EUROPE

As in America, our buyers are constantly in the markets of England and Europe purchasing the latest in all goods and preparing them for transportation to Shanghai and China. England has long been noted for its manufactures and the continent of Europe offers some of the world's most desirable goods. These are all centered at WING ON'S.

THE GOODS OF AMERICA

In the largest marts of America, our buyers trained in the ways of both the Western and Eastern worlds, are daily buying those articles for which that continent is most noted. This includes provisions, canned and fresh, clothing, notions, jewelry, and other goods. The experience of our buyers guarantees the quality of the products.

THE GOODS OF AUSTRALIA AND THE SOUTHERN ORIENT

Australia and the southern Orient are beginning to take a place in the commerce of the world. Australian cured meats and canned products are considered among the best brought into China. The growing importance of the goods of this section of the world has been recognized by WING ON'S by whom they have been brought to Shanghai.

REAL SERVICE

Last and one of the most important features of the WING ON store is the real personal service given by the employes and by the persons supervising each department. This service is constantly kept at a high pitch of efficiency for the convenience of our patrons.

WHEN WE SAY WING ON'S "UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS" WE SAY IT ADVISEDLY SINCE FROM EVERY COUNTRY OF THE GLOBE HAS BEEN BROUGHT ITS CHOICEST OFFERINGS TO BE AT YOUR DISPOSAL UNDER ONE ROOF

THE WING ON Co.

(Shanghai) Ltd.

CHEKIANG AND NANKING ROADS

12-039

Resources: Pesos 261,000,000
Philippine National Bank
No. 1 The Bund
TELEPHONE C. 2741
Shanghai
Head Office: Manila
BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York
and throughout the
Philippines
Correspondents at principal
cities in the Orient,
United States and
Europe
****
SAVINGS & CHECKING ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD
COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS
LETTERS of CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

Of Special Interest

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hargreaves, at Dr. Fearns's Sanitorium, Shanghai, on March 2.

A *The Dansant* is to be given by the American Women's Club at the Carlton Cafe on the afternoon of Tuesday March 3.

A son, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Evans, on February 28, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai.

More than 260 guests were present at the Russian Refugee Ball held at the Astor House on Thursday evening, February 26, in aid of the Refugee Relief Fund.

Miss Mary Gold, a member of the faculty of St. John's University, Shanghai, who has been in Peking on a sight-seeing trip, returned to Shanghai, on Saturday evening, February 28.

The marriage is announced to take place the last of this month of P. W. Blackwell of Butterfield & Swire, Shanghai, and Miss M. A. Brodie, who is at present on her way to Shanghai from London.

It has been announced that the marriage of William Charles Bond, and Miss Laura Kathleen, daughter of Major and Mrs. T. E. Truman of Shanghai, will take place at the Holy Trinity Cathedral on March 20.

A dinner-dance is to be given by the Rotary Club of Shanghai, on the evening of Friday, March 19, for members, their families and lady friends, at the Cafe Parisien. Music will be furnished by the Cafe Parisien orchestra.

Miss Mary McConnell who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dunn, formerly an architect in the Shanghai office of R. A. Curry and now with the Rockfeller Foundation, Peking, returned to Shanghai after two weeks spent in Peking, on Saturday evening, February 28.

Miss Ruth Paxson, secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, discussed the "China Home Missionary Movement," at the Missionary Prayer meeting, held in the Union Church Hall, Shanghai, on Monday evening, March 1. Dr. J. Walter Lowrie presided.

The Misses O. Vincent and M. Hodgson, of Athens, Georgia, who have been on an extended trip in the East and Manila for the last eight months, have been the guests of friends in Shanghai during the last week, and returned to America on the *s. s. Venzuela* on Wednesday, March 3.

On the night of the arrival of the fliers of the Italian Army who are engaged in the Rome-Tokio flight, arrangements are being made for a reception and banquet to be given at the Astor House at 8 p.m. by the Aero Club of Shanghai, at which practically all local organizations will be invited to participate. Preparations will be made for more than 700 members and guests.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

News of the Holiday Week

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Everything of importance seemed to be taking a vacation during the last holiday week. We did not hear anything about the peace negotiations between North and South. The all-important question of border defense in the Three Eastern Provinces sank into oblivion. Even the interest absorbing Shantung problem came to a standstill. The only thing mentioned at all was the to-and-fro movements of the commissioners on an errand to persuade Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang and his assistant, Chen Lu, to resume their respective offices at the Wai Chieo-pu. Another thing worth noting was the activity of the Peking military police in endeavoring to keep the students from "making noise." Outside of these everything was enjoying a profound rest. With the Peking government the most urgent thing was the year end loan. As the $7 million loan of the four powers fell through, the Peking government resorted to an independent Japanese Loan for $5 millions. This is one more proof that the Peking government is very closely allied with Japan. But with every loan there is an additional bondage of an international nature on China. Yet the Peking authorities know only how to walk into the trap without any regard of the people. The attitude of the latter is naturally strong opposition to the government. For this independent loan is not only a direct material loss in the loan itself, but will sooner or later react on the Shantung settlement. Therefore for the past week, this is probably the most significant event to record.

Independent Japanese Loan

From the "China Times" (Chinese)

Commenting on the Japanese Independent Loans it should be pointed out that touching all foreign loans,

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

1—B Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building

SHANGHAI

Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address "Solano"

not only do the Chinese people show strong resentment but our foreign friends emphasize the disastrous consequences. We have more than once notified friendly nations not to supply the gluttonous militarists with any more money. For a time the friendly nations paid due respect to our warning as is shown by the agreement arrived at some time ago, namely: 1.—There is to be no independent loan. 2.—No loan of any kind is to be made for military purposes before the union of the Nation is effected. Thus we see a clear breach of the above clearly stated agreement by the action of Japan in making the recent loan. Therefore, how can the people of China as well as other friendly nations let the matter pass without serious consideration? Some foreigners seem to give all the credit to the students for the strong opposition aroused. We feel this is not quite fair. In China outside of the students there are many other patriotic organisations, all of whom have opposed the loan. We have all made up our minds to help break up this loan, which we think is absolutely unwarranted. We wonder if the other three members of the Banking Group have given up their orginal plan and forsaken their agreement by letting Japan make the loan?

"U. S. is Taking Place of Germany"

From the Jitsugyo (Japanese) Hawaii.

Marquis Okuma, former Premier of Japan, turns the tables upon those Americans who have been denouncing Japan as "the Prussia of the East" by declaring that America today is attempting to fill the niche from which Germany has been cast and "is trying to dictate to the world." And the world, writes Marquis Okuma, "at the present moment is not looking with favor upon America." "Judging from the attitude of the United States," says this statesman, "we fear America will invite calamities of a more serious nature than those which Germany provoked." It is not Japan which wants to challenge America to a war. "Not a bit," says Marquis Okuma. "But Japan cannot remain silent when her interest in the Orient is threatened and her national existence endangered!" Marquis Okuma's article is a general review of American-Japanese relations and of the record of Japanese migration to the United States, "where thousands of tombs in the agricultural districts of California and in Hawaii mark the burial places of the Japanese, who so greatly contributed to the industrial uplift of Hawaii and of the Pacific Coast State. These tombs ought to silence the anti-Japanese agitators." He covers the California school question, when "the Japanese nation rose to protest" and when President Roosevelt sent the American battleship fleet majestically across the Pacific "demonstrating against Japan." The welcome accorded the American battleships by the people of Japan, the "Gentlemen's Agreement" and the other steps entered into by Japan to give assurance of her desire to remain at peace did not stop the anti-Japanese movement, however, and Japanese in America were "insulted and stoned in broad daylight. But the Japanese government and people patiently bore the insults and oppression from the American people. "The times changed. The whole world arrayed itself against the Germany that tried to rule the world with iron and blood. Japan, for the sake of humanity and justice, stood by the

STEVENSON & CARSON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

6 Kiukiang Road

Systems	Investigations
Audits	Fiduciary Accounting

Allies and wrested Tsingtao from the Germans. She sent her warships to the Mediterranean and to the South Pacific Ocean and Hawaiian waters to protect the Allies from the Hun menace. She protected the merchant ships of her allies and sent her troops to the Siberian front to fight the Germans and Austrians. The United States, on the other hand, observed neutrality in the beginning and devoted herself to trade expansion. Only when her trading ships were sunk by ruthless German U-boats did she finally stand up. The United States and Japan made common cause against a common foe. The Ishii-Lansing Agreement was concluded with the object of guaranteeing peace in China and on the Pacific, with Japanese warships protecting America's island territory. The friendship of the two countries was probably at its zenith. But as Germany fell on her knees, the American feeling toward the Japanese suddenly changed. At the peace table in Paris, America and China stood together to slander Japan. With the exception of a few, the American papers and magazines vigorously attacked Japan, the yellow journals particularly hurling unbearable insinuations. Not only the press but responsible statesmen in the sacred halls of the Senate Chamber boldly denounced Japan. They called Japan an aggressive nation, a warlike nation, the Germany of the Orient and an oppressor. They even went so far as to call Japan a robber who ought to be punished by force of arms. Their outrageous behavior was that of statesmen who knew no international courtesy. Never in the history of the world have I seen an instance where senators of a country denounced a foreign country more vehemently than did the Senators of the United States in their speeches against Japan. As a result of her participation in the World War, German rights in the East ought to fall into the hands of Japan. The Sino-Japanese Treaty and the Peace Conference recognize Japan's right to acquire German rights in Tsingtao. The world recognizes the decision as regards this. Japan has announced many a time that she would restore to China the former German possessions in Kiaochau and that this restoration will be only a matter of time. But to return Tsingtao to China just on account of threats from the United States would be humiliating to Japan, who can and will solve voluntarily the question without any outside interference. There is no good reason why the United States should be the only country suspicious of Japan, whom the rest of the world trusts and has confidence in." Marquis Okuma denies the charge that Japan is an aggressive nation, but claims that America is, having taken Texas from Mexico and the Philippines and other islands from Spain, also annexing Hawaii under the name of the Monroe Doctrine. "The bombardment of the Shimonoseki forts by American ships, with the assistance of those of England, France and Holland, and the demand upon Japan for an indemnity of $3,000,000, of which the United States secured one-fourth, is a famous sample of an oppression of the weak. I know whereof I speak, because I have been in the government's diplomatic service ever since the Meiji restoration. War has created among the American people a feeling that the power of the world is now within their hands, but we can hardly comprehend why the United States has taken a stand that virtually betrays the League of Nations." The former Premier, who presented the Twenty-one Demands upon China, concludes his article with the hope that there will come an end to the misunderstandings between the Japanese and Americans and that "through a real understanding of the mission of each other" the possibility of war between the two will be removed beyond the realm of probability.

Growth of World Paper Currency During And Since the War

WORLD paper currency has increased 600 percent since the beginning of the war, while the gold reserve behind it has increased but 40 percent. The face value of the paper currency of 30 principal countries of the world aggregated $7,250,000,000 in 1914, $40,000,000,000 at the date of the Armistice, and $50,000,000,000 in December 1919, these figures being exclusive of the $34,000,000,000 of paper issued by the Bolshevik government. Meantime the bank deposits and consequent use of checks as a circulating medium have correspondingly increased and the world's national debts have grown from $40,000,000,000 in 1914 to $260,000,000,000 in 1919.

This is a summarization of a study of world currency and indebtedness appearing in the January number of *The Americas*, issued by The National City Bank of New York. It shows in detail the note circulation and gold reserve in each of the 30 principal countries of the world in July 1918, and December 1919, utilizing the official figures of the State Banks of the European countries, and in the case of the United States figures supplied by the Treasury Department, all figures of foreign currency being transformed into United States dollars as at the pre-war face value of the respective currencies.

The four Central Powers, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, show an advance in note circulation from $1,200,000,000 in 1914 to $12,300,000,000 at the close of the war, and $18,770,000,000 in December 1919, the gold reserve falling from $600,000,000 in 1914 to $327,000,000 in 1919, the ratio of gold to notes declining from 49.7 percent in 1914 to 5 percent in November 1918, and 1.7 percent in December 1919. The Allied group of 18 countries (including Russia up to October 1917) shows notes aggregating $4,900,000,000 in 1914, $25,000,000,000 in November 1918, and $30,000,000,000 in December 1919, their gold reserve

Cable Address
"KOSTER"

12 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI

GOOD BARRELS DON'T LEAK

If Handled With Reasonable Intelligence

Adhere Closely to the Following Rules it Will Pay

1.—Line all barrels with glue before filling.

Unlined barrels absorb oil.

2.—Paint entire barrel surface with a good body paint.

Unpainted barrel staves absorb moisture thereby producing expansion and later contraction.

3.—Provide adequate space allowance for expansion of oil.

Overfilling of barrels is the most common cause of their leaking.

4.—Store all filled barrels under cover.

Direct sun exposure causes excessive expansion of contents, also affects wood of barrel.

5.—Demand proper stowage for shipment.

Heavy loads bearing on the bilge of a barrel will open its seams.

FOREIGN MANAGERS
CALIFORNIA BARREL CO.

THE KOSTER COMPANY

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT

SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK

MANILA
SOERABAYA

12-043

Let us do your PAINTING

Estimates Cheerfully furnished,

on all classes of Exterior and Interior Decorating.

Just phone C. 108 and our Foreign Painter will call and give you our best prices.

Fearon Daniel & Co. Inc.

SOLE AGENTS

Office 18-B Kiangse Road

Telephone: C-108.

$3,763,000,000 in 1914, and $5,070,000,000 in 1919, the ratio of gold to notes declining from 76.6 percent in 1914 to 20 percent in November 1918, and 17.1 percent in December 1919. The eight principal neutrals named aggregated $1,166,000,000 of notes in 1914, and $2,420,000,000 in 1919, their gold reserve increasing from $516,000,000 to $1,450,000,000, and their ratio of gold to notes advancing from 44.3 percent in 1914 to 59.9 percent in 1919.

In the case of the United States the figures supplied by the Treasury Department show note circulation at $1,056,000,000 in June 1914, $3,643,000,000 in November 1918, and $4,051,000,000 in December 1919, the gold reserve $1,023,000,000 in 1914, and $2,107,000,000 in 1919, and the ratio of gold to notes 99.6 percent in 1914, 63.2 percent in November 1918, and 52.3 percent in December 1919, these figures of notes being exclusive of the gold and silver certificates which are considered as "warehouse receipts" for an equivalent amount of metal deposited with the United States Treasury.

The statement in condensed form is as follows:

Paper Circulation, Gold Reserve, And Ratio of Gold to Notes of 30 Principal Countries of the World in July 1914, November 1918, And December 1919

(In millions of dollars)

		July 1914	*November 1918*	*December 1919*
Allies	Notes	4,912	24,970	29,501
	Gold	3,763	5,217	5,071
	% Gold	76.6	20.9	17.1
Central Powers	Notes	1,197	12,305	18,771
	Gold	595	1,371	327
	% Gold	49.7	5.5	1.7
Neutrals	Notes	1,166	2,261	2,421
	Gold	516	1,371	1,451
	% Gold	44.3	60.6	59.9
Total 30 Countries	Notes	7,275	39,545	50,783
	Gold	4,874	7,274	6,840
	% Gold	70.0	18.4	1.37

Growth of American Export Trade

The overseas trade of the United States reached the second highest mark of its history in November, 1919, according to the January *Business Review* of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation.

The value of exports during that month was $741,000,000 as compared with $632,000,000 in October and $522,000,000 in November 1918. The trade balance of the United States was greater by more than one billion dollars in 1919 than in the year previous.

Speaking of the situation in the Far East, the review proceeds as follows:

"To hold and develop the trade of the United States with the Orient, now that competition is reviving, we must have not only the goods and the selling ability but ample facilities for physical communication. Pacific Coast cities have emphasized in a recent hearing before the United States Shipping Board the fact that American business is dependent upon Japanese, British and Canadian steamships for trans-pacific

THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to Produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

We import Paper and Solicit offers from Mills and Paper Merchants

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

service. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, formerly United States Minister to China, asserts that the government of China is ready to co-operate with the United States in the organization of its coast and river shipping that 200,000,000 Chinese homes on as many farms are ready to buy implements of American manufacture but points out that American ships are lacking to carry them. What is more the Chinese are awake to the automobile and there is to today a market for at least 10,000 motor cars, as well as a market for cotton goods, chemicals, drugs, glass, and virtually all kinds of products. The United States Shipping Board states that the need of ships in the Far East service will receive sympathetic consideration. Twenty-six 13,000 ton passenger ships are now under construction, and a considerable number of German ships will be available.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

The market for America remains very quiet with prices for Tussahs and China Steam Filatures practically unchanged. Asking prices for balance lots of Tsatlees are very irregular and in some instances exhorbitant.

Quotations:

Tussah Best	Tls.	560
Market Chops	,,	540
Tsatlee Improved Reel Chops Best	,,	940
,, ,, ,, Market Chops	,,	890
China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops	,,	1450
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops	,,	1400
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops	,,	1350

General: During the week under review European buyers have shown interest in the Shanghai market but the scarcity of the stocks prevents filling of orders. The following sorts have been bought in small lots:

Mienchow Rereel "Eight Diagram 1-2"	Tls.	870
,, ,, "Gold Fish 1-2"	,,	870
Mienchow Steam Filature "Filsher 1-2"	,,	1080
,, ,, ,, "Old Joss 1-2"	,,	1080
,, ,, ,, "Bamboo 1-2"	,,	1080
China Steam Filature "Double Eagle X-1" 11/13	,,	1320

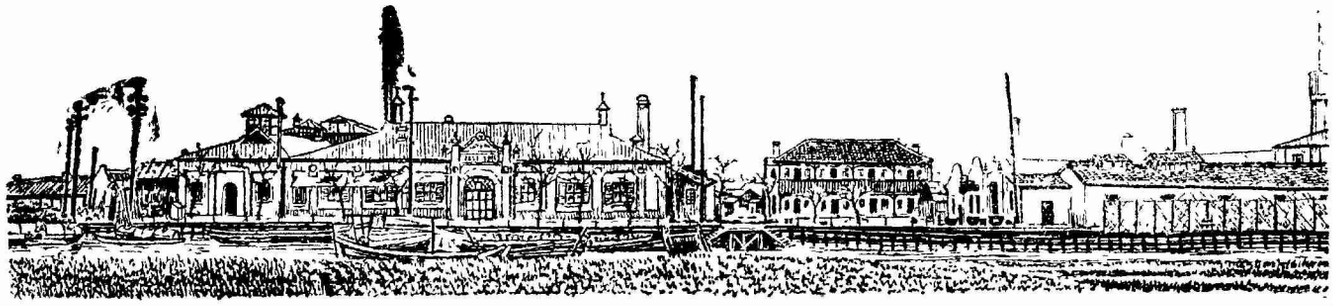
Commercial and Financial Notes

The third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Amherst Rubber Estates was held Friday, February 27, in Shanghai. Four resolutions were adopted, one extending the borrowing power of the directors to a limit not to exceed Shanghai Taels 200,000.

The Shanghai branch of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., will be opened at 30 The Bund on April 1. The bank was established in Hongkong more than one year ago and the report of the directors at the first annual meeting showed a profit amounting to $370,268.60.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., was held at their offices, Shanghai, Tuesday, March 2. A dividend of 3½ percent on preferred stock and of Tls. 5 on common stock was declared. A resolution was passed ordering a bonus of 25 percent to employes. The report showed a profit of $291,359.27. H. M.

上海泰豐罐頭食品有限公司



Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers, Exporters

Canned Meats, Fish, Fowl, Game, Fruits and Bakery Products

Beef-4 varieties
Mutton-2 varieties
Chicken-5 varieties
Duck-5 varieties
Pheasant-Boneless
Fish-12-varieties

Fruits-all varieties
Ginger-dried and syrup
Almond Powder with sugar
Preserves-all kinds
Bakery Products-Biscuits and Assorted cakes

Grand Prizes: Panama-Pacific Exposition San Francisco, U. S. A., Philippine Islands, Holland, Samarang; Nanyang, Sunkiang, Kiangsu, China; Italy and Japan.

Registered foreign veterinary and physician in charge of inspection and sanitation

Tai Foong Canned Goods Company, Ltd.

Established 1907. Head Office 514-15 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 2909. Factory on Ferry Rd., Tel. W. 308 Mfg. Dir. Wong Pat Yue. Manager of Works, L. S. Chuck, M. E.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

Tibbey and J. Harold Dollar were reelected as directors, the appointment of H. W. Lester and W. J. N. Dyer to the board was confirmed, and Lowe, Bingham and Matthews reelected auditors.

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, Shanghai, Thursday, February 26. A dividend of fifty percent was declared and resolutions adopted provided for the donation of Tls. 6,500 to various philanthropic institutions, re-electing E. I. Ezra and Chung Liang-yu as directors of the company, confirming the appointment of K. Yebara to the board of directors, re-electing Lowe, Bingham and Matthews auditors at Tls. 750 for the year, and raising the directors fees from Tls. 2,300 yearly to Tls. 5,000.

Announcement has been made of the merger of Walter L. Olsen and Company of Manila with the David Saqui Company of New York for the manufacture of cigars. The announcement was made by Mr. Saqui, who has just returned from Manila enroute to the United States. Under the new arrangement Mr. Saqui becomes a vice-president of the Olsen Company and the latter will manufacture the Jean Maljean cigar, a havana product of the Saqui Company, in Manila, the leaf being shipped from America. The Olsen company plant has at present a capacity of 50,000 cigars daily and plans are being made for an immediate increase of production.

The seventh annual ordinary general meeting of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ld., was held in London on December 31, 1919. The net profits for the year were shown to be £ 652,873, an increase of £76,318 over the year preceding. The share of the profits of the Kailan Mining Administration belonging to the company was reported to be $3,162,90. A dividend of twenty percent was declared. A report read from Major Nathan, general manager in China, stated that the outlook of the Kailan Mining Administration was brighter than ever before, due to the amount of coal available, the increased demand, and the apparent shortage from other sources. He also reported the perfecting of arrangements with the Shansi government regarding the working of the Tatung coal fields.

An extraodinary general meeting of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was held Monday, March 1, at the offices of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ld., agents and general managers, Shanghai. A resolution was presented proposing that a Japanese company be formed to acquire and operate the interests under a constitution to be approved or modified by the directors of the present company. Three of the stockholders, representing interests other than Japanese, the chairman of the meeting said, had instituted a suit to prevent such action in the British Court and the judge drew attention to the fact that as a British company, it had not complied with the law as the majority of the directors were Japanese. Steps have been taken to remedy this, it was announced, and the liquidation process would in no way affect the present shareholders except by giving them certificates in a Japanese instead of a British company. The meeting was adjourned without any action, a second meeting to be announced soon.

New Books and Publications

English-Chinese Dictionary of the Chinese Spoken Language and Handbook

For Translators, Including Scientific, Technical, Modern and Documentary Terms. By K. Hemeling Ph. D., Commissioner of Chinese Customs. Based on the Dictionary of the late G. C. Stent, published 1905 by the Maritime Customs, Shanghai. Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1916.

STUDENTS of the Mandarin colloquial who began to wrestle with Chinese characters and phrases forty or more years ago, can not forget their indebtedness to the "Chinese and English Vocabulary of the Peking Dialect" issued by George Carter Stent of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. This work was revised and at different times enlarged by Mr. (now Dr.) MacGillivray until it has become a stout volume of a thousand and more pages, under the title of the Mandarin Romanized Dictionary of Chinese. An English-Chinese Dictionary begun by Mr. Stent and published in 1905 by the Maritime Customs has had a like good fortune. It has been thoroughly revised and greatly expanded by Dr. Hemeling of the Chinese Maritime Customs and was made accessible to the public in 1916.

It is an octavo volume of 1,725 pages, very substantially bound (a matter of great importance) with double columns about 7½ inches long by 2½ inches wide. The terms defined are printed at the top of the page in heavy capitals, and in their order with a smaller capital letter and lower case type, so as at once to catch the eye. The different definitions of each word are given in alphabetical order each by itself, the English word or phrase followed by the equivalent Chinese characters, and these by a romanization according to the Wade system. Owing to the wide variations in the tones of different parts of China they are not specified, which must have led to much confusion. Numbers of "New Terms" have been marked as such, and probably an even larger variety of technical and scientific terms relating to those branches of learning recently introduced into China, more especially Law, Physics, Medicine, etc, with their complicated branches. Most of these were taken from the list of Standard Scientific Terms selected by Dr. Yen Fu, formerly at the head of the Bureau of Terminology of the Board of Education.

A Supplement of 65 pages containing additions and corrections must not be overlooked. The inherent difficulties and embarassments of compiling a trustworthy English-Chinese Dictionary in the present fluid and rapidly changing condition of the Chinese language can not possibly be appreciated or realized by the ordinary student. It is obvious that in executing such a task only an approximation to one's ideal is possible.

The writer of these lines, after some years of use of Dr. Hemeling's work is glad to testify to its uniform serviceabieness. Among works of this class it probably represents the highwater mark of present attainment. The fact that it is a single volume materially adds to its attractiveness.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U. S. $10,000,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS U. S. $450,000

Head Office: NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING

55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.

Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN

San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
SHANGHAI
PEKING
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAU
HANKOW
HONGKONG
CANTON

MANCHURIA
HARBIN

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
YOKOHAMA
KOBE

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOERABAYA

PHILIPPINES
MANILA
CEBU

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SANTO DOMINGO
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
PUERTO PLATA

PANAMA
PANAMA
COLON

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

CUBA:—Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ONCE (BUENOS AIRES)
ROSARIO

BRAZIL
BAHIA
PERNAMBUCO
PORTO ALEGRE
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

BELGIUM
BRUSSELS
ANTWERP

CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS
MARACAIBO

SIBERIA
VLADIVOSTOCK

ITALY
GENOA

PORTO RICO
SAN JUAN

COLOMBIA
MEDELLIN

RUSSIA
MOSCOW
PETROGRAD

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal,* produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire-grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

We are Manufacturers of All Kinds of

Pure, Sweet Chocolate
Milk Chocolate Tablets
Covertures—Cocoa Powders, Cocoa Butter.

Cable or Write us for Export Prices stating Shipments desired.

Large Factory Facilities enable us to take care of your every need.

ROCKWOOD & COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:
"WOODROCK"–Brooklyn. **All Codes Used**

12-048

It is to be hoped that when it becomes necessary to revise and to supplement; as must be the case, the work will be held to the same careful and scholarly lines as now. Its issue at a time when the number of students of Chinese is steadily enlarging is a happy omen of its expanding usefulness.

A. H. SMITH

T'ung Chou, Peking.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: E. D. Morgan; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Milhalland, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. Oparin; L. W. Thornton, Harbin; J. Furnsour, Dairen; Miss Heath, Newchwang; Heath; J. A. Williams, San Francisco; Mrs Thompson, San Francisco; E. Nye; Mr. and Mrs Blanch, Yokohama; B. H. Smith, San Faancisco; M. J. Forrest, New York; H. J Lone; G. J. Barrett, New York; C. D. Glover; J. E. Jen kins; J. G. King, Peking; Mrs. F. E. Clark; Patstone; H. T. S. Green, New York; W. H. Humphrey, Portland; Wm. Eberhardt, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. H. Jones, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Weikel; Mrs. Harper, New York; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Winn; Mr. and Mrs. Lampkin, St. Louis; Miss McKenno, St. Louis; Mrs. Rowland; Miss Marissep, Hongkong; E. K. Fernandz, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. Meyer; H. D. Rowe; Mrs. J. M. Field, Washington; M. J. Forrest, New York; J. A Russell, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Sclater; Dr. R. E. Cameron.

The following guests have registered ae the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: R. Seaborn, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Williams, San Francisco; B. H. Robbins, Nanking; M. Kassouf, Manila; R. Jannis, London; A. E. Frazer, London; D. R. Crose, London; M. L. Piercy, London; W. Piercy, London; N. Sibley, Amoy; Mr. and Mrs. Kamensky, Vladivostock; E. Hohl, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. G. Murat, Hankow; Mrs. Saint Pol; P. C. Pedersen, Canton; Dr. and Mrs. McCullogh; J. N. Jenkins, Shantung; L. D. Glover, Ershilipu; H. J. Love, Hankow; Mrs. F. A. Spencer; Miss H. Spencer.

The U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)
JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Filings

February 26, 1920; Cause No. 924; George E. Young v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; commission to take deposition; stipulation.
" 27, " Cause No. 940; U. S. v. J. Harvey; summons.
" 27, " Cause No. 940; U. S. v. James Murphy.
" 27, " Cause No. 657; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co.; notice of appeal.
" 27, " Articles of Incorporation of Manders & Company, Inc.
" 27, " Cause No. 698; In re von Qualen's Will; supplemental report.

February 27, 1920; Cause No. 848; In re Application of Nathaniel Pfeffer; affidavit of publication.
„ 28, „ Cause No. 942; U. S. v. J. D. Richards; writ.
„ 28, „ Cause No. 943; U. S. v. John Doe, alias Jemmie; writ.
March 1, 1920; Cause No. 904; Edward Ezra v. American Sales Corporation; subpoena.
„ 2, „ Cause No. 846; Zee Foh Sung v. Frank Fernandez; plaintiff's brief.
„ 2, „ Cause No. 905; Lee Ah King v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; motion for substitution or release of defendant's counsel.
„ 2, „ Cause No. 938; In re Last Will and Testament of Mollie R. Parker, deceased; oath of executor; letters testamentary.
„ 2, „ Cause No. 944; In re Estate of Charles Andersen, deceased; petition; inventory.
„ 3, „ Cause No. 944; In re Estate of Charles Andersen, deceased; bond.
„ 3, „ Cause No. 945; Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc. v. Hall; petition.
„ 3, „ Cause No. 946; Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc. v. Hall; petition.
„ 3, „ Cause No. 936; Dowler Forbes & Co. v. The Liberty Steel Products Co. Inc.; answer.
„ 3, „ Cause No. 905; Lee Ah King v. Barkley Co. Inc.; motion to set aside default.
„ 4, „ Cause No. 924, Young v. Barkley Co. Inc.; motion to forward commission.
„ 4, „ Cause No. 846; Zee Foh Sung v. Fernandez; defendant's brief.
„ 4, „ Causes No. 814, 836, 903, 911, 912, 923; motions for substitution or release of counsel.

Hearings:

February 26, 1920; Cause No. 941; U. S. v. James Murphy; arraignment; trial set for March 3, 1920 at 3 P. M.; bail fixed at Mexican $1,000.00.
„ 27, „ Cause No. 778; In re Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; hearing on certain claims; administrator directed to pass on claims and report.
„ 27, „ Cause No. 848; In re Application of Nathaniel Pfeffer for change of name; testimony of applicant heard; cause taken under advisement.
March 1, 1920; Cause No. 939; U. S. v. P. M. Peyran; violation of By-Law 34; plea of guilty.
„ 1, „ Cause No. 942; U. S. v. J. D. Richards; disorderly conduct; testimony of Chang Su, Yang Chong Pu and defendant heard.
„ 2, „ Cause No. 944; In re Estate of Charles Andersen, deceased; on petition; testimony of petitioner taken.
„ 2, „ Cause No. 904; Ezra v. American Sales Corporation; Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan for plaintiff; Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Rose for defendant; trial commenced at 9:30; testimony of plaintiff and Vaughan Read heard; after argument, cause taken under advisement.
„ 2, „ Cause No. 905; Lee Ah King v. Barkley Co. Inc.; default of defendant taken; testimony of Lee Pong Heen and Lee Ah King; cause taken under advisement.
„ 3, „ Cause No. 931; U. S. v. James Murphy; cause continued on motion of complaining witness; defendant released on his own recognizance for Mex. $1,000.

Judgments and Orders:

February 27, 1920; Cause No, 698; In re Last Will and Testament of Hans J. von Qualen, deceased; order barring claims and for distribution.
„ 27, „ Cause No. 811; In re Estate of Herbert Ernest Dennis, deceased; order barring claims and for distribution.
„ 27, „ Cause No. 938; In re Last Will and Testament of Mollie R. Parker, deceased; order admitting instrument to probate and for letters testamentary.
„ 27, „ Cause No. 940; U. S. v. J. Harvey; sentence.
„ 28, „ Cause No. 848; In re Application of Nathaniel Pfeffer; decree changing name.
„ 28, „ Cause No. 445; In re Assignment of A. S. Fobes; order to pay claims.
March 1, 1920; Cause No. 939; U. S. v. P. M. Peyran; sentence.
„ 1, „ Cause No. 942; U. S. v. J. D. Richards; acquittal.
„ 2, „ Cause No. 904; Edward Ezra v. American Sales Corporation; judgment for plantiff.
„ 3, „ Cause No. 905; Lee Ah King v. Barkley Co. Inc.; judgment for plaintiff with decree of foreclosure.

Assignments for Hearing:

March 6, 1920; 10:00 A. M.; Cause No. 945; Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc. v. Hall.
„ 6, „ 10:00 A. M.; Cause No. 946; Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc. v. Hall.
„ 6, „ 10:00 A. M.; Cause No. 924; Young v. Barkley Co. Inc.; on motion.
„ 29, „ 9:30 A. M.; Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India v. Caravel.

IN RE ASSIGNMENT OF A. S. FOBES

(*Cause No. 445; Filed February 28, 1920.*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Assignments for Creditors.** The Voluntary Assignment Act of Congress is "necessary to execute the treaties" with China and "suitable" to this jurisdiction and its application here is unaffected by the Bankruptcy Act of 1898.

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

2. **Contracts:** *Parol Evidence Rule.* A promissory note payable "without interest" cannot be contradicted by evidence of a contemporaneous agreement for interest.

3.—: *Estoppel.* In the absence of any suggestion of fraud the acceptance of such an instrument is unaffected by the payee's inability to read the language in which it is written.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is a proceeding under the Voluntary Assignment Act of Congress, which, having been reenacted [1] after the passage of the Bankruptcy Act of 1898, is unaffected by the latter's provisions. [2] An assignment act seems "necessary" [3] to the proper execution of the treaties and the law in question is a "suitable" [4] one, being simpler and less expensive in its application than the Bankruptcy Act. The former requires no judicial action, except when it becomes necessary to appoint some one in place of the assignee, until each of the various claims has been presented to, and proved before, the auditor and he has reported thereon.

In this proceeding the auditor, under date of February 17, reported on all but one (which had previously been reported and paid as preferred) of the claims "of which" he states "any proof has been produced by document, oral testimony or affidavit." Allowance of all claims except one is recommended and as to that no recommendation is made except that another auditor be appointed. But as the evidence thereon was taken before him (a counter showing being afterward made by the debtor) and as the statute prescribes no other function for the auditor, we see no reason why this evidence should not now be examined and the claim determined therefrom, so far as possible, leaving the assignee to make such further verification as may be necessary.

The claimant, Siao King Kee (Ev. pp. 2. 5.) formerly the debtor's compradore, and the latter (Ex. B.) both appear to agree that on December 31, 1907, the latter owed the former Tls. 37,577.70, which was thereupon reduced by a separate obligation reading as follows:

> "For the value received I promise to pay Shou Shin Kee or his order the sum of Taels Thirty Thousand without interest, on demand or as soon and as fast as payment can be made as business opportunity may permit.
>
> (Sgd.) A. S. Fobes."

The claimant testifies that, notwithstanding the words "without interest" in this instrument, the debtor "at the time promised verbally that he would pay interest." But such a verbal promise, if made, would have merged in the written one which, not being ambiguous or incomplete, is subject to no contradiction or variation by parol evidence. [5]

The claimant further states that he does not read English and that he did not discover until "about one year afterwards" that the debtor "was not going to pay interest." But it seems quite improbable that he would have accepted for so large a sum an obligation written in a language which he did not understand and have waited a year before ascertaining its terms. Besides he does not claim that the contents of the document were ever misstated to him and in the absence of such misstatement he would have no

1. Act of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, secs. 435—444, (embodying, Act of Feb. 24, 1893, 27 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 157) as amended by Act of June 30, 1902, 32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 1329, p. 530. The original act was taken from the Illinois statute and is interpreted in accordance with the decisions of that state. Strasburger v. Dodge, 12 App. Cas. (D. C.) 48.
2. As the Assignment Act contains no provision for the debtor's release it would not, even if merely a state law, be displaced by the Bankruptcy Act. See Corpus Juris, VII, 24, 25.
3. U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 4086.
4. Id.
5. 17 Cyc. 475; Page, Contracts, sec. 1356.

ground for avoiding it. [6]

On the other hand the debtor states under oath:

> "He (the claimant) agreed to relieve me of monthly interest on 30,000.—taels, in consideration that I would allow him an Extra Tls. 3,000.00 to be added to the sum of Tls. 34,577 (admittance by Shou see his testimony top of page 5.) owing to him at Dec. 31, 1907 for what he claimed was due him for extra interest which he had had to disburse and the further consideration, that *I would not hold him responsible for, or take any action against him for losses sustained through the mismanagement as hereinbefore mentioned and for which under the terms of the agreement of May 1903 he was liable.*" * *
>
> The fact that balance Tls. 30,000.—was to bear no interest is set forth in the records of Shou's own Cash Book—kept by him in English which cash book checked up month by month in comformity with the firm Cash Book."

The debtor is a more disinterested witness than the claimant; for the former, having assigned all his property to his creditors, has nothing to expect from the apportionment thereof. Moreover, while the books do not seem to have been produced before the auditor the cash book can be verified by the assignee and, if found to corroborate the statement last quoted, would seem to be conclusive in requiring the rejection of the claim for interest on the item of Tls. 30,000.

The debtor further states that the books kept by or under the claimant disclose (Ex. C.) credits on that item amounting to Tls. 15,551.99 and (Ex. D.) payment of the unsecured balance of the account amounting to Tls. 7,577.70. These appear to be corroborated by the claimant's original statement of indebtedness and are likewise easily verifiable by the assignee.

There are also claims for Tls. 7,000. "American Sheeting loan July 25, 1907" for which it is admitted, there is no written evidence, and which it would seem should have been mentioned in the balance struck on December 31, of the same year had it then been recognized as valid. Another claim is for Tls. 12,760., described as commission on flour mills. Both of these are positively denied by the debtor and there is no sufficient evidence to justify their allowance.

The debtor, in the balance sheet annexed to the assignment, sets forth a balance due this claimant of Tls. 15,125.36 and if the assignee finds that the books kept by, or under the supervision of, the claimant corroborate the debtor in the particulars above quoted he is instructed to consider said sum as the proper amount of said claim.

The auditor recommends that the following be allowed as general claims:

Wenatchee Milling Company for G. $4,293.49
Carter's Ink Company for G. $2,051.73

It is finally recommended that the claim of the Dentists' Supply Company for G $691.20, for goods delivered to the debtor for sale on consignment, be allowed as a preferred claim, the title never having passed to the debtor.

The Assignee makes a claim of 5% on the amount collected and received in the course of the assignment proceedings, out of which commission he undertakes to defray the expenses of auditing and clerical help.

Unless formal objection by some creditor to these claims and recommendations is filed with the clerk of this Court on or before April 1, 1920, they will be considered as allowed and after deducting the necessary expenses of the assignment the assignee is directed to distribute, subject to the instructions above given, the debtor's funds in his hands in proportionate payment *pro tanto* of the claims which by said date have been presented to and proved before the auditor.

6. *Federal.* Muller v. Kelly, 116 Fed. 545.
Indiana. Stewart v. R. Co., 141 Ind., 55, 40 N. E. 6.
Pennsylvania. Burrill v. Savings Bank, 92 Pa. St., 134, 37 Am. Rep. 669.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 3rd, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular of the 18th February, the price of silver in London has fluctuated between 82d. and 84d. for spot and 80⅛ and 83⅜ for forward delivery, the latest quotations being 83⅜ and 83⅛ respectively. During the same period local rates have ranged between 8/2 T/T on London and 8/8, closing to-day at 8/5. Little comment is necessary on the local market, as owing to the Chinese New Year holidays the volume of business doing has been extremely small, an easier tone prevails at the close which can be accounted for by the improvement in the New York/London rate to 3.45.

The local stock of Sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 35,356,000 is roughly 10 lakhs higher than a frotnight ago, while the stocks of Mexican and Chinese Dollars have risen from $11,170,000 to $13,330,000. U. S. silver dollars amount to $7,387,000.

†	Average rates for Jan.	February 20 to 24	Thurs. Wednes. Feb. 19-25	Thurs. Feb. 26	Friday Sat. Feb. 27-28	Mon. Tues. Mar. 1-2	Wed. Mar. 3
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	7/11.880		8/8 8/2	8/2 8/4	8/4	8/6	8/5
D/Dfts. ,,	—		8/8¼ 8/2¾	8/2¾ 8/4¼	8/4¼	8/6¼	8/5¼
4m/s ,,	—		8/8½ 8/2½	8/2½ 8/4½	8/4¼	8/6½	8/5½
T/T India	342.000		306 304	306 312½	312½ 315	323	320
T/T France	1,728.600		2100 1960	1960 2000	2040	2080	2060
T/T N. Y.	147.820		146 138	139 142	142	144½ 145½	145
T/T H'kong	60.430		66 67½	67½ 67	67	66½ 66½	66½
T/T Japan	33.010		33 33¾	33¾ 33	32 31½	31 31½	31¾
T/T Batavia	389.240		398 375	375 383	377	385	381
T/T Straits	29.620		27 28¾	28¾ 28¼	28¼	27½ 27	28
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. Credits, D/A	8/4.150		9/0¾ 8/6½	8/6½ 8/8½	8/8½	8/10½	8/9
6m/s ,, ,,	8/5.150		9/2 8/7¾	8/7¾ 8/9¼	8/9¾	8/11½	
4m/s ,, D/P	—		9/1 8/6¾	8/6¾ 8/8¾	8/8¾	8/10¾	
6m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s Bills F. Crs., D/A, D/P	1,852.200		2250 2110	2110 2150	2190	2230	2210
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	157.820		156 148	149 152	152	154½ 155½	155
4m/s ,, Docs	—		166¾ 148¾	149¾ 152¾	152¾	155¼ 156¼	155¾

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 19	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Mar.
Bullion.								
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	84	82	82⅜	82¼	82¾	83⅛	84	83⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	168	170	162⁶⁰	159⁷⁰	155⁰⁰	154⁰⁰	155⁰⁰	158⁶⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73.525	73.50	73.20	73.975	73.175	73.05	73.075	73.125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	Nil	Nil	1%	2%	2½%	2%	2%	1½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.								

Bank of England rate of discount		6%	London on Paris T/T 48.68
Bank of France rate of discount		5%	London on Germany T/T —
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	5⅝ %	New York on London T/T 3.38
,, ,,	4 m/s.	5⅝ %	Bombay on London T/T 2/8¾
,, ,,	6 m/s.	5⅝ %	Hongkong on ,, T/T 6/0
			Yokohama ,, ,, T/T

Business Opportunities

(To be continued next issue)

No. 389—The Record Holding Co., 39 Cortlandt Street, New York, able address "Record Holding," desire purchasers of 1,000 lbs. Insoluble iaccharin, U. S. P. 550 sweetness, packed in 10 and 25 lb. tins, at present tored in Shanghai; further particulars may be obtained from the secretary.

No. 390—California Co-Operative Canneries, San Jose, California, eek connection with firms in Shanghai or other parts of China who might e interested in California Canned Fruits and Vegetables also Whole or Condensed and Powdered Milk.

No. 391—Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Co., Madison, Wisconsin, nanufacturers of kerosene and gasoline engines suitable for agricultural trade, lesire agents to market their goods.

No. 392—Moline Plow Company, Moline, Illinois, agricultural implements, desire agents to handle their machinery.

No. 393—The Cleveland Railway Supply Company, Swetland Building, Cleveland, Ohio, have sent to the secretary a copy of their track specialities catalogue as well as pamphlets on "Odenkirk" switch stands and seek connections with firms which may be interested.

No. 394—The Fitzgerald Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn., are producing "Star" electric massage vibrators at the rate of 1,000 per day and desire agents in China to sell their product.

No. 395—The Anglo-American Commercial Corporation, 50 Broad Street, New York, manufacturers of a high grade, hand made, fabric tire, as well as both gray and red rubber inner tubes, known as the "Anglo-American," are anxious to introduce their product in China.

No. 396—Paper Utilities Corporation, 37-41 East 18th Street, New York, manufacturers of "Tulip" Sanitary Drinking Cups, wish to make connection with some firm in Shanghai who might be interested in handling Tulip Paper Products.

No. 397—The Allchem Company, 97-101 Warren Street, New York, desire to enter into active trade with merchants consuming and importing chemicals, drugs, and dyestuffs. They are interested in the following China exports: Egg albumen, anise seed, cassia, crude camphor, soya bean oil, China wood oil. They desire samples, particulars as to output, shipment, packing and best prices CIF, New York, Bank reference: The Irving Trust Co. N. Y.

No. 398—The First National Export Co., 30 North La-Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, are desirous of establishing relations with reference to the handling of miscellaneous merchandise for export and import. They represent numerous manufacturers in the U. S. and can offer for sale any commodity whatsoever, quoting lowest possible prices. They are like wise desirous of having offers of any commodity exported from China.

No. 399—Cornell Wood Products Co., 190 North State St. Chicago Illinois, manufacturers of Cornell Wood Board wish to be put in touch with importers in China who would be interested in handling their product.

No. 400—Colladay & Brown, 15 Whitehall Street, New York, exporters of machinery, tools and equipment, new and reconstructed, for engineers and contractors, mills and factories, trades and industries, invite inquiries. References: Irving National Bank, International Bank, American Exporter.

No. 401—Victor Balata & Textile Belting Co., 38 Murry Street, New York, cable address "Balatexti, New York," are desirous of placing their goods of their manufacture—Balata, Canvas Stitched, and woven Belting—*before prospective buyers in China; they are in position to take care of* all business sent, no matter how large, and to make shipments promptly. Descriptive circulars and price lists on file in the American Consulate-General (File No. 865.14).

No. 402—Mailliard & Schmiedell, 230 California St., San Francisco, cable address "Maclaren", for over twenty-two years well known on the Pacific Coast as manufacturers' agents and importers from Europe, have recently established an Oriental Import Department and desire connections with a first-class exporter of China products; are particularly interested in rice, peanuts, seeds, vegetable oil cake, and egg products.

No. 403—Bear Cat Products Co., Inc., South Robinson at Locust, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, desire to purchase a car load of Nut Galls direct from China. It is suggested that interested dealers mail quotations direct to the inquirer.

No. 404—Inquiry has been received for names of dealers handling Dyes suitable for use on Chinese Pottery; correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary.

No. 405—R. B. Freeman & Co., 72 Wall Street, New York, wish to make connections in China for the sale of grinding Wheels; samples of the abrasive used together with prices and other details, are on file in the office of the Commercial Attache, American legation, Peking. In view of the increased industrial activity in China there should be a promising market for these wheels among native manufacturers working iron, brass, steel, etc.

No. 406—The Gibson Company; Indianapolis, Indiana, automotive supplies and equipment, solicit correspondence from prospective representatives. They specialize in compact shipments—the products of several manufacturers are packed in the same case to conserve space and to conform to port regulations.

No. 407—The Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, California, are seeking a market in China for the "Blue Bird" Talking Machine—The Tone That Thrills.

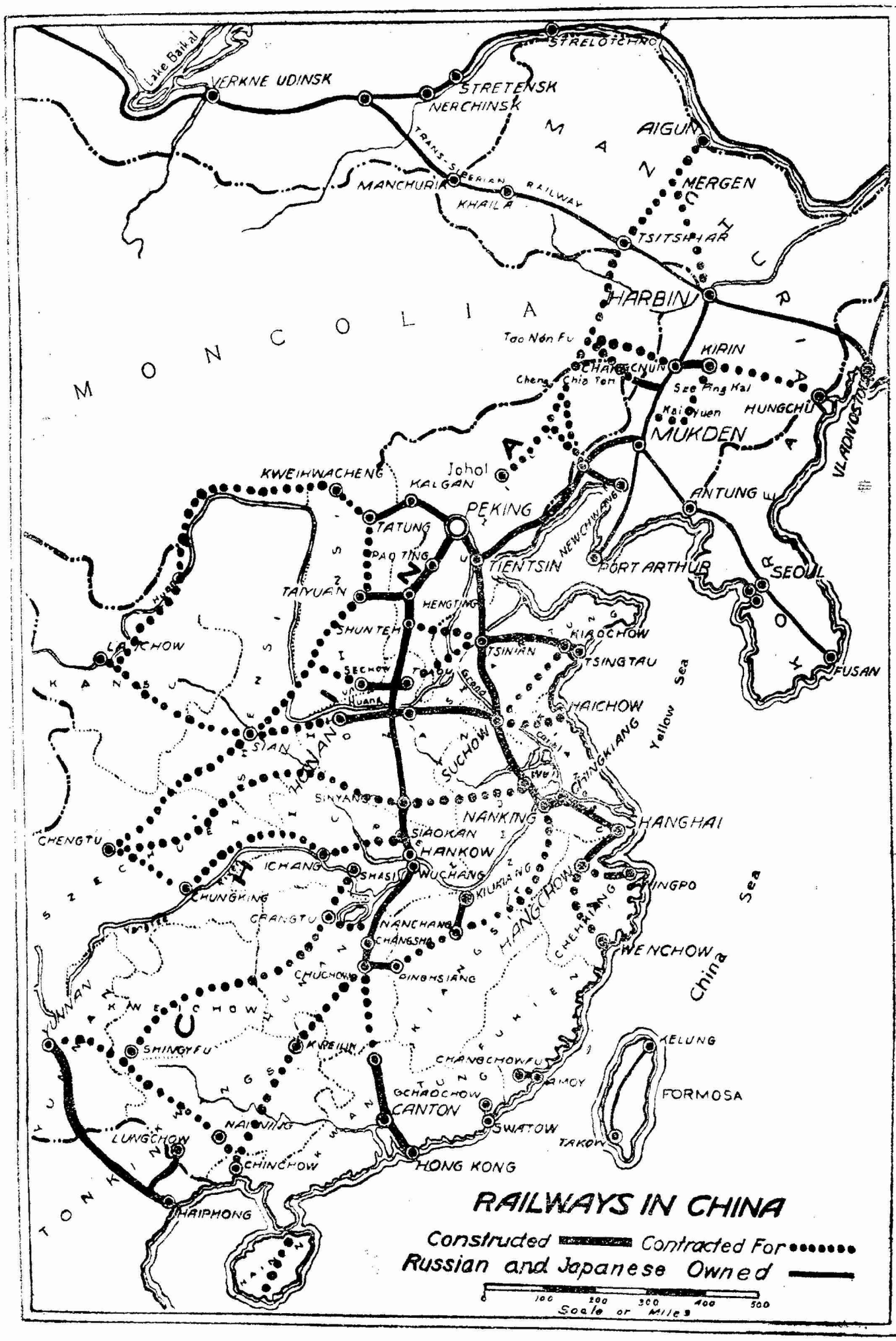
Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from November 1 to November 10, 1919

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	241103	553245	488	794836	289653	.....	20504906	1577153	.....	7.69	3227298	116533	.....	3.65
Peking-Mukden	227847	332643	967	561457	117773	.....	15832355	.....	1650652	-10.41	2904148	.....	82239	-2.83
Tientsin-Pukow	163078	214107	8084	385269	45151	.....	11800379	2034255	.....	17.24	2199110	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	440559	102392	3378	146329	24385	.....	3734767	193166	.....	5.17	724340	109286	.....	15.08
Shanghai-Nanking	100903	56262	3272	160437	25829	.....	4831236	797972	.....	16.51	1335999	104902	.....	7.55
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	48003	20389	2004	70396	16194	.....	2223881	151216	.....	7.24	590262	58142	.....	9.85
Cheng-Tai	20230	107330	302	127862	47426	.....	2608255	.....	75570	-2.90	555202	15232	.....	3.74
Canton-Kowloon	24887	2618	700	28205	3639	.....	830987	76015	.....	9.14	230665	10459	.....	4.53
Kirin-Changchun	19527	50040	300	69867	35261	.....	1563936	56293	.....	3.59	306309	.....	25799	-8.42
Taokow-Chinghua	6141	24085	373	39599	7387	.....	817743	19141	.....	2.34	196919	1827	.....	.93
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	2930	15157	.....	18087	2553	.....	521229	203630	.....	39.07	166832	65858	.....	39.47
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	263	20	7	290	.....	353	26087	.....	16700	-64.32	5451	.....	13160	-240.43
Kaifeng-Honan	22760	20941	1327	45028	16320	.....	1259433	430309	.....	30.36	231554	.....	13840	-5.73
Wuchang-Changsha	15741	21883	47	37671	21943	.....	1233369	1040020	.....	84.32	267352	41187	.....	89.77
Ssu-Tsen	6164	11481	12	17657	7032	.....	348084	234854	.....	42.85	97627	30732	.....	31.49
TOTAL	940136	1522593	21261	2493990	649985	.....	68354677	5081018	.....	7.42	13049361	618190	.....	4.73

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications


Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
STRELOTCHNO
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
KHAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
Tao Nan Fu
KIRIN
CHANGCHUN
Cheng Chia Tan
Sze Ping Kai
Kai Yuen
HUNGCHU
MUKDEN
VLADIVOSTOK
KWEIHWACHENG
Johol
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
TATUNG
PAO TING
NEWCHWANG
TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
TAIYUAN
HENGTING
SHUN TEH
KIAOCHOW
TSINAN
TSINGTAU
FUSAN
LANCHOW
SECHOW
TUNG KWAN
GRAND CANAL
HUANG HO
HAICHOW
SIAN
HONAN
SUCHOW
Yellow Sea
CHINGKIANG
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SIAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
KIUKIANG
HANGCHOW
CHEHKIANG
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
CHANGSHA
WENCHOW
China Sea
CHUCHOW
PINGSIANG
YUNNAN
KWEICHOW
SHINGYFU
KWEILIN
KELUNG
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
FORMOSA
CHAOCHOW
CANTON
NAINING
SWATOW
TAKOW
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
TONKIN
HAIPHONG
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

12-053

Standard Oil Company of New York

26 Broadway New York

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils Lubricating Oils

Gasoline and Motor Spirits

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF

Japan	Siam	India
China	Philippine Islands	South Africa
Indo-China	Straits Settlements	The Levant
	Netherlands India	

12-054